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BEATEN BY THE TRUST.

INTERNATIONAL CIGARMAKERS' UNION DESERT SEIDENBERG STRIKERS.

Refuse to Grant Strike Application, So That Shop May Be Reorganized—Compel Their Members to Submit to Wage Reductions and Bad Conditions.

The International Cigarmakers' Union in this city is charged with having deserted its membership, employed in the shop of Seidenberg & Company, at Seventy-first street and Avenue A.

This shop was formerly organized, with the International in full control.

During the past month, the American Cigar Company (the Cigar Trust), secured a controlling interest in the firm and made the shop on open one.

The International members, about 125 in number, immediately forwarded a strike application to President Perkins, at Washington, D.C., so that the shop could be again organized.

This application was denied. Last Saturday morning, the superintendent of the plant appeared at the tables of the Spanish cigar workers and told them that binders would no longer be used, and the prices would remain the same.

These prices are very low and will astonish cigarmakers of the West and elsewhere when they learn of them.

Puritano, a five-inch cigar, for instance, pays but $13.50 a thousand; $8 to rollers and $5.50 to bunchers.

At these rates the average weekly wage ranges from $12 to $13.

As the non-use of binders would make the work harder and cause a loss of weekly wages ranging from $1 to $2, the Internation members decided to take matters in their own hands and strike, which they did.

When the decision to strike was announced, the representatives of the trust attempted to block it by withholding the pay of a number of the cigarmakers who had been laid off last Saturday. This scheme, however, failed.

When the strikers left the establishment many of them went to the headquarters of their unions, Nos. 144 and 90, and asked that assistance be rendered them.

This was refused, on the ground that since a strike application had been refused the strikers, the unions could take no action in the matter.

The strikers, realizing that they could not fight the trust alone, decided to return to work.

A committee was sent to visit the superintendent, with the result that he promised to take them back, and give them better stock. No binders will be given, however.

The strike is relognized as a loss, in view of the fact that conditions under the new arrangements will be harder and wages less.

The firm has not made any attempt to keep the promises made, which adds to the difficulties.

This incident throws a searchlight upon the nefarious practices of the International Cigarmakers' Union.

It goes about the country, urging cigarmakers to enroll in its ranks, in return for which it claims it will right their wrongs no matter where or by whom committed.

But it has met the trust, with its antiquated weapons, and gone down before it, as did the steel workers go down before the steel trust in their strike.

NEW "GRAFT" IN OKLAHOMA.

Men Pretending to Be Deputy Marshals Make Arrests and Then "Settle" the Cases.

Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 14.—A queer story comes from Eastern Kay county to the effect that a number of men have been terrorizing the inhabitants there by making arrests, claiming to be deputy United States marshals, and showing bogus search warrants. Search is ostensibly made for stolen goods, and the spurious officers suddenly come upon something they identify as having been stolen and then proced to arrest the victims and start for town with them. After going a short distance, the victims are told that if they desire to settle the case they will be let off, as this is the first charge against them, etc., etc. While guilty of no offense the victims usually settle with their captors in order to escape the disgrace and trouble, and the matter is hushed up.

The other day two of these villians, claiming to be well known marshals, arrested J. R. Potts, and proceeded to rob his home of money, watches, revolvers, and a lot of other goods. When Mr. Potts remonstrated with his captors they knocked him down with a gun and swore that they would take him to Guthrie. He submitted to their treatment, but as soon as they were gone he began an investigation and the true facts were discovered. Neither of the marshals impersonated by the robbers had served any papers in Kay county for over a year, and this fact brought to light that there had been several other victims to the holdup work. It is understood that the marshal's office will thoroughly investigate the matter and bring the guilty parties to justice.

USELESS ARBITRATORS.

Report of New Jersey Board Shows That Nobody Wants It.

Trenton, Dec., 11.—The first report of the new State Board of Arbitration named by Gov. Voorhees last winter, was presented to-day to the Governor, and, like the previous report of all State arbiters, sets forth that nothing practical had been accomplished during the year. There were forty-seven labor disputes in the State during the year, and in every case the board offered is services, which were just as persistently declined. To use the language of the report: "In no case was the assistance of the board requested, and where its good offices were offered the usual reply was a declination, because there was nothing to arbitrate.

"This is to be regretted by none more than the members of the board," says the report, "for while many of these disputes between the work-giver and the wage-worker are of moment to those directly concerned, they are usually very costly experiments to the latter. They are frequently entered into without the requisite preparation; often, perhaps, foolishly, and on the other hand the demands of the workers are not infrequently resisted obstinately and possibly without reason.

"It is a fact also that in the beginning of these struggles, whether it be a strike or a lockout, both sides are very much in earnest and in no humor to listen to any sugestions of arbitration, and toward the end, when the result is no longer in doubt, there is still less chance for meditation, for it takes two to make a bargain. Now, this is the secret why our first legislation looking to arbitration settlement proved illusory."

There is a long recital of the various attempts to obtain legislation bearing on the question of arbitration in the State. Unlike its predecessors, the present board does not regard with favor any plan having for its object compulsory arbitration. The members, however, are of the opinion that their powers should be increased, so that in the event of the parties to any labor dispute agreeing to accept their good office, they may compel witnesses to appear and testify the same as it is now required in the courts of law.

The board further expressed itself in favor of an appropriation for mileage and other incidental expenses for itself, as well as for witness fees, no provision now being made for such an emergency. They ask that this appropriation be sufficiently liberal to cover any possible expenses, and in turn are willing to have the customary appropriation made them for stationery and other expenses amounting to $50 per annum abolished.

It is quite likely that an attempt will be made to have the Legislature abolish the entire department. Each of the members of the board receives a salary of $1,200 a year, with an additional allowance of $300 to the secretary for preparing the annual report. Last winter an attempt was made to wipe out the board, but it was defeated through the efforts of Assemblyman Waite of Camden, who was desirous of having one of his ambitious constituents named to one of the berths. Waite has been returned to the Assembly, but those who favor wiping out this useless department are of the opinion that a bill abolishing it will get through the coming Legislature.

Still More "Union Wrecking."

Newark, Dec., 14.—Two more unions have withdrawn from the Essex Trades Council, as the result of the trades union wrecking measures resorted to by a few disorderly Social Democrats, and which have caused such a disturbance in that body for the past three weeks. The two withdrawing bodies are the Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 28and the Trunkmakers' Union No. 2. Action on their resignations was deferred until next week, as the painters and decorators were behind in their dues and the trunkmakers had sent no official communication to the council in writing.

Only once was the Millstein resolution, declaring for a separate political party composed of laboring men, debated. That was immediately after the minutes of the previous meeting were read. Delegate Curtis of the Garment Workers' Union No. 28, moved that all reference to the resolution in the minutes be stricken out as unconstitutional. It was pointed out that noting that had actually transpired in the meeting could be stricken out, and the chariman refused to entertain Mr. Curtis's motion.

History Repeated.

London, Dec. 13.—The Northamptonshire shoe operatives are resenting machinery, believing that it will curtail their chances of employment. Two hundred of them left work yesterday to intercept three imported machines, their fares having been subscribed by the machinists. They were induced to return, however. Subsequently they pelted their employer with stones and other missiles. The operatives have resolved to strike if the manufacturers persist in using the objectionable machinery.

TEXAS KU KLUX CLAN AGAIN IN WORKING ORDER.

BEAUMONT BARBARIANS ATTEMPT TO SILENCE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

THE SPIRIT OF THE OLD SLAVE POWER WAS NOT DESTROYED, BUT ONLY "SCOTCHED" BY THE CIVIL WAR—THE BRUTAL SPIRIT DISPLAYED AGAINST COMRADE LYON.

The Tragedy Begins.

Suggested by the unusually brutal practices of city and county officials, so common in Texas, in kidnaping unemployed and friendless workingmen, fining them as vagrants and working them on public improvements, "shaking down" unfortunates of all kinds, and using official positions as shields behind which to perpetrate every variety of outrage against defenseless men, women and children, Comrade Lyon's first address to the workingmen of Beaumont was entitled "Crimes Against the Helpless." The meeting was advertised in the usual way by dodgers or throwaways. The day before the address was to be delivered a comrade of Section Houston, John L. Bryant, who, like Lyon, was working in Beaumont, requested the Mayor for a permit, but was informed by that functionary that none was necessary. The Mayor further said that he would instruct the city marshal not to interfere with the meeting. The dodger is as follows:

Workingmen of Beaumont! Under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party a public meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, October 20, 1901, at 4 o'clock, on Crockett street, near Pearl. An address will be delivered, entitled "Crimes Against the Helpless." Workingmen, learn how to protect your class from the ravages of their exploiters. Do your duty and help make Legal Shaking Down Impossible."

On Sunday afternoon, October, 20, Comrade Bryant placed a box at the spot advertised for the meeting, but a policeman ordered the box to be taken away, as if the streets of Beaumont were his private property. This was a few moments before Comrade Lyon reached the scene. When he arrived and was informed that the police had forbidden the meeting, he at once got another box, mounted it, and began his speech. The advertisement had attracted a number of workingmen and Lyon felt that an abandonment of the meeting would be detrimental to the future propaganda work in Beaumont. A large crowd gathered rapidly, and in order to prevent blockading the sidewalk, he appealed to his audience to keep it clear, for the reason that he did not want to give the police the slightest excuse for breaking up the meeting. He also aclled upon the audience to bear witness that his speech was decorous and that if the law was violated during the meeting it would be by the officers.

Comrade Lyon had not spoken more than 15 minutes when his attention was attracted to a group of negro workingmen who appeared undecided whether to remain or not. He then said: "I want every one to understand clearly to whom the Socialist Labor Party addresses its message. The words I have to say are intended especially for the ears of workingmen, and (turning to the negroes) that includes you black workers as well as the white; for you are robbed as relentlessly as the white workers, and you are probably robbed more fiercely here in Beaumont than anywhere in Texas." (Beaumont's lumber mills employ negro laborers in large numbers). At this a policeman standing near the box exclaimed: "That's enough of that!" and grabbed Lyon by the leg, pulling him from the box into a group of four or five other officers, and two of them took hold of his arms. After a brief consultation they started with him to the city calaboose, one on each side, and each trying to outdo the other in the use of vulgar epithets. The officers who remained behind kept the crowd from following, and refused to allow a friend to give immediate bail such as is usually accepted. As they were walking in the direction of the river one of his guards exclaimed: "I would like to run you down straight into the river!" While the police were searching him at the calaboose a young bully, "prominently connected" in Beaumont, and enjoying a local reputation as a bruiser, appeared on the scene and informed Lyon that he would like to have him "down in the woods for a while;" that if he had the opportunity he would "change" his, (Lyon's) views considerably. This elite bully made a large contribution to the already generous amount of profanity the police had bestowed on Lyon. Our comrade was finally locked up in a compartment separate from the other prisononers and informed that no bail would be received. This was shortly after five o'clock in the evening. There was no way his friends could communicate with hise, save, by climbing a fence on the side of the calaboose and calling through one of the small window gratings, and through one of these gratings water was passed to him in a bottle, as that in the cell was foul with age and exposure. Darknes soon came on. His cell was not lighted; neither did it contain a bed, chair or table—nothing whatever save a rank urinal and a bucket half filled with stale water. About eight o'clock he heard a key inserted in the lock of his cell door, which was thrown open, and some one called: "Lyon, come out!" Then he went to the front of his cell, and one of the two men said: "We have come to take you to a better place." Lyon stepped outside, and while one af the men searched him again, the other relocked the door. They then took hold of his arms and marched him in the direction of the county jail, and as both Lyon and his friends had been told that no bail would be accepted, he thought they were taking him to the county jail to spend the night. After walking a short distance they turned to the left, proceeded another short distance and again turned to the left, thus returning in the direction of the calaboose, though nearer the river. Being unacquainted with the locality, and thinking perhaps that the city had another prison cleaner and better furnished than the foul cell from which he had been removed, he was not alarmed by these peculiar movements until they had reached the railroad track and his custodians turned to the right and started to cross the Neches river bridge. As there is nothing across the river but swamps, he at once realized that something out of the ordinary was taking place, and he involuntarily drew back, exclaiming, "What does this mean?" The cowardly thug on his right then struck him a heavy blow on the head with his six-shooter, which dazed him so that it was not until they were well out on the trestle bridge and were tying a towel across his face that he again realized his condition. While adjusting the towel one of his brutal captors remarked: "We might as well throw him in!" Lyon fully expected this at any moment, and was agreeably disappointed when they continued the march down the railroad track. Shortly after crossing the bridge one of these conservators of capitalist law and order blew his whistle, and this was answered by another whistle from other brigands further down the track. They were now joined by another party of three, which was in waiting, and these last fell in behind, and with cursings and blows the five armed ruffians drove their helpless victim forward. Not a word was said as to their intentions, and when Lyon attempted to talk to them those not holding him by the arms would strike him on the head. When the Pee-Goe crossing was reached the party halted, and in a few moments they tore off his outer clothing and threw him on his face across the ties. While two of them held him the other three whipped him with their leather belts. As soon as they were satisfied with their dastardly work he was ordered to rise, and while he was struggling to regain his feet one of them knocked him down again with a blow on the head from his six-shooter. The black-hearted craven who did this wanted to kill Lyon, and thrust his pistol in the face of his prey with murderous intent, but the others called on him to desist. Throughout the journey to the scene of the beating Lyon fully expected death, and not until one of them remarked that "after we get through with you, you won't want to make any more speeches in Beaumont," did he have the slightest hope of getting away with his life. Taking a cue from these remarks, he encouraged them to believe that he was willing to leave the country, and after a consultation they told him that they would let him go if he would agree to never return. On being assured that he had enough of Beaumont, and, to use their own expression, would "give it a clear," they told him to go straight down the track, to not even look back, and if he returned they would kill him sooner or later. Said one of these capitalist parasites: "If we don't get you one day, we'll get you another." As Lyon moved down the track they discharged their guns in the air. He walked several miles to a section house, where he learned that the first railroad station—Terry—was ten miles from Beaumont. He then walked on to Terry, reaching there at midnight. The night operator at that place kindly provided accommodation, and the next morning his wounds were dressed. Only one westbound train stops each day at Terry and he was unable to leave there until Monday night, when he went through to Houston, where he was tenderly cared for by comrades and other sympathetic friends.

That he escaped more serious injury may be attributed to the fact that he bled so profusely that his assailants must have thought him in a worse condition than he really was. His hair and clothing were saturated with blood; and as reminders of his experience, he has several scars on his head and more on his body, the former the result of six-shooter blows and the latter from the cruel cuts of the leather belts.

(I have taken great pains to ascertain the facts in this case, and the account herewith rendered may be relied on as absolutely correct.)

Disgraceful and Cowardly.

The paragraphs that follow under this head are taken from the "Beaumont Journal" of October 21, and are indicated by quotation marks.

"Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Frank D. Lyon, Linotype operator in the 'Journal' office, endeavored to make a speech on Pearl street near the Southern Pacific depot, and was arrested by the officers and placed in the city calaboose, from which place he was subsequently taken by unknown parties, carried into the woods on the Orange county side of the Neches river and frightfully and brutally whipped. After this he was released and managed to make his way to a small station called Terry, about ten miles east of here, where he found medical attention and food. A brakeman on a Southern Pacific freight train brought word to the 'Journal' office this morning that Mr. Lyon was at Terry and that his face and head were beaten and his clothes were saturated with blood. The brakeman said that Mr. Lyon declined to come to Beaumont on the freight train fearing that he would be in further danger of being assaulted but subsequently the following telegram was received from Mr. Lyon:

'W. M. Crook,
Beaumont, Texas:

'Terry, Orange County, October 21.—9:26 a. m.—Was taken fom jail and brutally whipped in the woods. Have case continued until I return.

'F. D. Lyon.'"

The First "Crime" of Lyon.

The above telegram to Attorney Crook refers to a case then pending in Justice Brown's court and which the "Journal" also speaks of in the following paragraph:

"About a week ago Mr. Lyon became involved in a dispute with the police relative to the arrest of another party. He spoke rather severely of the police department and was subsequently arrested and placed in the calaboose under a charge of defamation of character. The case was transferred to the county court and later to Justice Brown's court, where a charge of disorderly conduct was preferred against him. He asked for a trial and the case was set for last Friday, but was continued until this morning at 9 o'clock."

It will be noted that the comrade's first "crime" for which he had been arrested was committed about a week previous to the tragedy of October 20, and that it had been set for trial on Friday preceeding the tragedy, and that it had been continued till Monday, October 21. Evidently, the police officers dreaded the result of that trial and were determined to prevent it by disposing of Lyon in some manner. His attempt to address the workingmen of Beaumont on the afternoon of October 20 furnished them the pretext they were longing for.

Brutality and Hypocrisy.

The Beaumont Journal of October 21 continues, referring to Lyon's arrest on the preceding day for the commission of a second "crime" those great expounders of constitutional law, the police, themselves being the judge, jury and executioner:

"From Mr. Jim Ravell, city detective, who was one of the officers who arrested Mr. Lyon yesterday, it was learned that in his speech Lyon began speaking in behalf of the negroes, scored the police and said that the laboring man was not receiving his rights. Mr. Ravell says the speech was one calculated to inflame the minds of the laboring classes and after Lyon had proceeded for a short while the officers went to him and placed him under arrest. He was taken to the calaboose and locked up.

"Lyon's friends then began an effort to secure bond for him, but it seems the officers were uncertain what to do about it, but Mr. Stewart, city marshal, was found and it was arranged to make bond and Mr. Stewart accepted. MARSHAL STEWART, HENRY LANGHAM, W. M. Cook and E. A. FLETCHER then went to the calaboose to release Mr. Lyon. When they reached the place it was found that the large brass padlock had been removed and Lyon was missing from the jail. Mr. Stewart questioned the other inmates of the place and they informed him that two men came there some THIRTY OR FORTY MINUTES BEFORE THAT, stood

(Continued on page 2.)

THE CLOVEN HOOF.

It Appears in Carnegie's "Generous" Gift for "Higher" Education.

Washington, December 12.—The gift of $10,000,000 which Andrew Carnegie tendered to President Roosevelt for the founding of a great institution for "higher" education was not an offer of $10,000,000 in cash, but the par value of that amount in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The offer of these bonds is embarrassing to the Administration, owing to the complications which might arise if the Government accepted them and the President, it is understood, is now in correspondence with Carnegie on this point. It is understood to be his desire that the bonds be converted into cash. If this is done, the only obstacle in the path of the acceptance of the gift of Carnegie will be removed. Pending the result of this correspondence, Carnegie's offer is being withheld from Congress.

The President has confered with several prominent Senators and Representatives within the last day or two, and all concur with him in the belief that the acceptance by the Government of bonds in the Steel Corporation might subject the Administration to criticism and prove embarrassing in the future. It is pointed out, for instance, that in the event of legal proceedings by the Department of Justice in connection with the corporation, the holding of the company's bonds by the Government might lead to adverse criticism. The suggestion that the Government accept the bonds and then dispose of them is considered equally objectionable.

It is clear that Carnegie meant to purchase with his gift the partnership of the United States Government, and in that way protect his other millions against possible accident. The Attorney General would then have been but a menial of Carnegie.

FLUSHED WITH SUCCESS.

Ansonia, Conn. "Labor" Men to Try For State Control.

Ansonia, Conn., Dec., 10.—The "labor organizations" of this town, spurred on by a confidence resulting from the November election in which they elected Stephen A. Charters Mayor and got all the rest of the city ticket, except the office of City Clerk, have now declared that they are going to try and run the State by getting "labor" men in all other cities to join in their newly formed Independent League of Connecticut. The promoters of the party modestly say that they hope eventually "to hold the balance of power in Connecticut politics."

They have held several meetings here in the past few days, and although they decline to make the names of their leaders public or to make any claims of numerical strength they have been very confident in their attitude. Yesterday they came out with a declaration of Populistic principles which was this:

The alarming developments of aggregated wealth in the direction of controlling the machinery of political parties and applying to its own private use the functions of government, justify us in parting asunder old party ties and invoking upon our action the blessings of an Almighty God and putting forth in the name and on behalf of the toilers of the commonwealth the following declaration of principles:

First. We declare our purpose to be to promote the general welfare of all legitimate business and labor and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity. This can only be accomplished by the organization of a great brotherhood of freemen.

Second. We demand that the contract system of all city and State work shall be abolished and the day labor plan substituted, no more than eight hours to constitute a day's work.

Third. We favor the municipal ownership of all natural monopolies, such as water works, gas works, electric light plants and street railroad, and we demand the repeal of all laws on the statute books of the State discriminating against the people in favor of private corporations doing the public's business.

Fourth. We believe and declare that the present State Constitution prohibits a government by the majority and we demand that it be so amended that the voters and not territory shall be represented in our State Legislature.

Fifth. We affirm that the time has come when in the defence of liberty, free speech and free man, we must demand that the Judges of all courts and all prosecuting attorneys must be chosen by a direct vote of the people.

Sixth. A vast conspiracy against mankind is organized for the purpose of crushing out freedom and establishing an absolute depotism of wealth on the ruins of a people's government and we therefore call upon all people who want this republic to endure as a free government built upon the love of the whole people for each other to join with us in this political movement for the defence of our rights and the carrying out of these principles among men.

The declaration has been sent broadcast to all "labor organizations" in Connecticut.

Many Good Things.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 13.—Failure of Butler & Alger her for $51,000 has unearthed a gigantic swindle scheme by which "suckers" from all over the country are losers. The firm employed forty typewriters to carry on enormous correspondence, alluring circulars were sent out promising rich returns. The firm posed as book publishers, but admit they never published a volume.

NEBRASKA SOCIALISTS

NOT TO BE BLANKETED BY THE BOGUS CROWD.

They Nominate a Ticket and Issue Hand-bills That Tell the Full Story—Aptly Designate the Bogus "Socialist Party" as "a Tail to the Republican Kite" and a "Prelude"—Here it is.

Comrades and Fellow Workingmen:

Beware of the so-called "Socialist Party" in Nebraska! It is a fraud here, as elsewhere. Proofs? You shall have them. First—"It was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity" at a convention in Omaha about a year ago, three-fourths of which was made up of capitalists mid-road strikers, and other Republican sympathizers. Prof. Boyce, their present chairman—then a mid-road leader—openly boasts of entering into a deal with the so-called "Socialist" leaders to manipulate this convention in order to give them, the so-called "Socialists," the two hundred delegates necessary for an official standing on the ballot. Second—Many of the out-of-town mid-road delegates to this convention rode on railroad passes. This is admitted by a then mid-roader, now a so-called "Socialist." Query: Who furnishes these passes? Third—In a political movement like the mid-road where all or nearly all are "hired men," and where the labor performed is nonproductive, it might be pertinent to inquire: From whence is the wage fund derived, out of which these "hired men" are paid? Less than ten days ago Prof. Boyce informed a man in Lincoln that he was drawing a salary, but refused to divulge its source. Draw your own conclusions. Fourth—In this State campaign, like the ass in the fable, they have donned the lion's skin and are trying to palm themselves off for what they are not, viz., "Socialists." This they did by stealing the emblem—Arm and Hammer—and a portion of the name of the Socialist Labor Party, which party, since its organization in 1888, has never allowed the banner of the working class to trail in the dust. Fifth—In Massachusetts its representative votes for a $15,000.00 armory that will be used to shoot down the working class in time of strikes. Sixth—In San Francisco, California, they beg, and are allowed to accept, political jobs from a Republican mayor. Seventh—In New Jersey their candidate accepts indorsements from capitalist parties. Eighth—In this State tuey elect for chairman of their State committee a man who rides on railroad passes, and who boasts of the same. The fact is, here as elsewhere, they are simply capitalist lightning rods put up by the capitalist class to run true Socialist sentiment into the ground.

For further proof of their crookedness, address our organizer, Fred Herman, 1621 M Street, Lincoln, who will furnish you with a copy of our Manifesto, also our national platform.

The State ticket of the Socialist Labor Party in Nebraska is as follows:

For Supreme Judge, Steve J. Herman.

For Regents, Tom Scott, Fred Kissel.

As our party is unable to get 5,000 signatures to its petition, the names of our candidates will not appear on the official ballot, but will have to be written in the blank space left on all ballots for such purpose. In voting our ticket do not fail to put a cross in the square opposite the name of each of our candidates.

Signed:

Section Lincoln S. L. P.

P. S.—Our national organ, "THE WEEKLY PEOPLE," is owned by workingmen, edited by workingmen, printed by workingmen in the interests of workingmen. Price 50 cents per year. Published at Nos. 2-4-6 New Reade street, New York City. Local agent for same, H. S. Aley, 1318 O street, Lincoln, Nebraska. Should you desire to contribute to our campaign fund send money to Fred Herman, 1621 M street. Should you vote our ticket please send your full name and address to him.

Be sure and save this leaflet until election day in order that you may remember the names of our candidates.

S. L. P. meeting every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. at Room 38, 1318 O street. Public invited.

Lincoln, Nebraska, Oct. 18, 1901.

RAILWAY STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Chairman of a Workmen's Conference Committee Accused of Larceny

Greenfield ,Mass., Dec. 13.—Two arrests were made here to-day in connection with the strike of yard employes of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Henry Timmis, chairman of the committee sent by the workmen to confer with the railroad officers last night, was arrested by a railroad detective, charged with larceny of articles from the storeroom of the passenger station here. The other arrest was that of a man who came here from Fitchburg with a crew, to go to work, for disturbing the peace. He refused to accept a place with the road, and abused the station agent.

The strike is for an increase of wages.

TEXAS KU KLUX CLAN.

(Continued from page 1.)

outside five or ten minutes then came in and asked for Lyon. He came forward and the three whispered together a moment and then one of the men said: "Come on; let's go." The three men went out together and closed the door.

"There was no evidence that the door had been tampered with save that the lock was gone and this morning Marshal Stewart was forced to buy a new one. Nothing has been seen of the missing lock up to this time. Mr. Stewart and the police force searched over the city last night for Lyon, but, of course, failed to locate him.

"Attorney W. M. Crook, who has been acting as attorney for Frank Lyon for some time, related the happenings of last night as they came under his observations. Attorney Crook said:

"'In answer to a message I came to town last evening about 6 o'clock with the intention of getting a bond for Mr. Lyon, who had gotten in trouble with the police, so I was told, for making a speech on the street late in the afternoon and had been placed in the calaboose. The policemen on duty and deputies refused to take the bail offered, and referred me to Marshal Stewart. It was about 10:30 when I found Marshal Stewart, although I had searched diligently for several hours. The marshal finally and reluctantly consented to take the bail bond of $150, which had been prepared and tendered. He was then seated at Duke's restaurant in company with EMMET FLETCHER, HENRY LANGHAM, Ivey Tevis and Holmes Duke. Messrs. LANGHAM and FLETCHER accompanied the marshal and myself to the calaboose.

"'Early in the evening, in company with John L. Bryant, I called at the calaboose and talked with Lyon, and at that time the door of that part of the calaboose which held Lyon was securely locked with a heavy padlock. On the second visit, after the marshal had taken his key from his pocket I called in a loud voice to Lyon, but received no response. Marshal Stewart then stepped up to the door and found it unlocked, and the padlock was missing. The marshal expressed great surprise at this condition, that the door had been opened without authority, AS NO ONE BUT POLICEMEN HAD A KEY TO THE LOCK and there was no evidence of violence. The marshal threatened to discharge the officer who released the prisoner without authority. Upon making inquiry of the prisoner if he knew the name of the boose, a white man among them said that AN OFFICER had come about an hour before with another man and taken Lyon out. Marshal Stewart asked the prisoner of he knew the name of the officer, and he was informed that he (the prisoner) KNEW THE OFFICER BUT DID NOT KNOW HIS NAME. The marshal asked him further how many were on that side of the calaboose, and the reply was that there were seven. After some discussion the party returned to the business part of town."

"Nothing further was heard from Lyon until the brakeman this morning brought the story that he was at Terry. This information was communicated to the police department and Officer Ravell and Marshal Stewart announced that no effort would be spared to locate the parties who entered the jail and assaulted Lyon. This morning W. M. Cook reported the circumstances to Justice Martin of the district court, and the judge instructed Sheriff Landry to make the most rigid investigation of the affair, saying that is one of the most serious affairs which had ever occurred in Beaumont.

"Sheriff Landry pronounced the affair a most dastardly outrage and said he would sift the matter through and through, and if it is possible the parties who committed the outrage will be punished to the full extent of the law.

"This morning Simon Cohen was appointed with authority of a deputy constable and started to Terry after Mr. Lyon with a buggy. It is hardly probable that he will reach here before late in the day."

A Chance for Uncle Sam.

On November 9 the "Beaumont Journal" received through the United States Mail the following threatening and obscene letter. The words filling the spaces occupied by dashes in this copy are of such a character that no decent paper will print them. This letter, evidently written by one of the brigands, is presumably in the possession of the "Beaumont Journal." Here it is, with the editor's comment thereon:

"'S. H. McGary, City:

"'Sir—We understand that certain young men in this city have been wrongfully indicted by the Grand Jury for taking one Lyon out of jail and whipping him. We believe you were instrumental in these indictments being found. Now, we want to say to you that we are friends to these boys and if any comment or criticism appears in your dirty paper in this matter, you dirty ——— ——— ———, you will receive the same or worse treatment than that of that ——— friend of yours received. You may take warning, you ——— ———. We are after you next.'

"The above was received by "The Journal this morning. It is carefully disguised, but the cowardly writer left one mark that may lead to his identity. It is also very evident that he is one of the gang of thugs that infest Beaumont, and when either he or his gang attempts to whitecap "The Journal" editor the incident will be remembered. There is little danger in writers of anonymous threats, however. They are too cowardly to look an honest, courageous man in the eye and would not attempt assassination unless shielded by darkness of the brush. The threat will cause 'The Journal' editor to lose no sleep."

Suggestive Incidents.

The reader will note that the city marshal was "surprised" at the cell door having been opened without authority, and that he threatened to dismiss the officer who had released the prisoner, etc. In answer to questions by the city marshal, a white prisoner stated that an officer and another man had taken Lyon out an hour before; that he knew the officer, though he did not know his name; that there were seven prisoners on his side of the calaboose. THESE PRISONERS WERE RELEASED NEXT MORNING AND CANNOT BE FOUND. It was not intended that they should be found any more in Beaumont, at least not until the "trial" was over and the defendants had been "acquitted." They had seen too much for the comfort of the conspirators; hence their speedy release from durance vile. Needless to say, also, no officer has been dismissed from the force for opening Lyon's cell door without authority on that fateful night of October 20. Considering that Beaumont has not quite reached the population of New York, or even Chicago, it would seem an easy matter for the city marshal to "locate" his delinquent subordinate.

The Mr. and Marshal Stewart, as he is variously designated above, is James Stewart, city marshal of Beaumont. When this city marshal and his friends Langham and Fletcher, accompanied by Attorney Crook, went to the calaboose for the ostensible purpose of "liberating" Lyon, they having gone on his bonds, they knew that he had already been spirited away by their confederates, soon to be joined by themselves. The signing of Lyon's bonds was a mere sham, intended to deceive Attorney Crook and hide their own complicity in the prearranged crime. Of course they failed to "locate" Lyon after their "search" all over the city the night he was kidnaped and so terribly beaten.

Tyranny Unchained.

Henceforth, uniformed ruffians in the State of Texas, backed by the infamous judgment of this infamous "court," will consider themselves as superior to and above the law. Hereafter the citizen who may be so unfortunate as to have to work for a living will hold his liberty, not by natural right and legal enactment, but solely by sufferance of the armed and brutal constabulary of the capitalist class. Such is the outcome of more than a quarter of a century of undisputed "Democratic" rule. That party, and that party alone, is responsible for all of the brutal and dishonest laws that disgrace the statute books of Texas. It has had practically no opposition in the legislature. It has had absolute control of the administration of the laws for nearly thirty years, and I challenge the records of civilization to produce its equal in political and moral obliquity during that period. It seems to have learned nothing from the civil war. The same brutal and domineering spirit that prompted Robert Toombs of Georgia to boast that he would call the roll of his slaves from the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument still lives. The Democratic Party despises and defies the moral sense of mankind. It has corrupted every agency of public opinion, to the end that the old-time dream of a great slave empire may yet be realized. The disfranchisement measures already adopted in several of the Southern States, soon to followed in all of them, are but cautious steps in that direction. Supported by Northern Doughfaces and Copperheads, it is the intention of the South, under one pretext or another, to reduce the great bulk of the negroes to their old-time condition of chattels, as near as possible, while the whites of the working class are to be relegated to the condition of peons. Deprived of all political rights and ever sinking lower in the social scale, from this element of the population will be drawn the ignorant and brutalized constabulary and soldiery that, officered by the ruling class, will be used to keep the white peons and black chattels submissive and obedient to the mandates of that class.

Action of State Committee.

With the decision that marks all of his actions, Comrade Leitner notified National Headquarters, as will be seen by the following communication published in THE PEOPLE of November 9:

"To the members of the Socialist Labor Party:

Comrades!

Through the columns of the PEOPLE you have learned of the dastardly outrage committed by some members of the Beaumont, Texas, police force against our brave comrade F. D. Lyon. These thugs in uniform MUST be brought to justice. But what a hornets' nest we have stirred up is explained in the subjoined letter by the victim of those would be assassins. The Texas State Committee has invoked the aid of the Governor but places little confidence in his sincerity in this matter. I have just returned from Houston where I went to consult with Comrade Lyon. Should the Governor fail to do his sworn duty the S. L. P. must prosecute the case, and bring the criminals behind the bars. We have good lawyers to push the prosecution but it takes money to fight it out. Texas has heretofore liberally responded to any call for assistance from any part of the country. Let the party show that it will avenge the first martyr of the Social Revolution and thereby give warning to ALL would-be evil doers wherever we have planted our standard that they can't monkey with the Buzz-Saw.

"Send all moneys to undersigned: they will be duly accounted for in the PEOPLE. Should more money be contributed than needed, it will be turned in for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Frank Leitner,
Secretary Texas State Com., S. L. P."

Lyon Predicts Result.

"(Copy of letter from F. D. Lyon to Texas State Committee, S. L. P.)

Houston, Tex., Oct. 28, 1901.

Mr. Frank Leitner, Secretary State Committee, S. L. P., San Antonio, Tex.:

"Dear Comrade—In the matter of instituting criminal proceedings against the perpetrators of the crime at Beaumont, I must inform you that, in my opinion, there is not the slightest prospect of a bona fide prosecution on the part of the Jefferson County officials. The intimate relationships existing between the Beaumont police force and the sheriff and the deputies, together with the fact that the guilty parties are related by the ties of blood and marriage to public officials, warrant my belief that, unless unprejudiced outside assistance is rendered, all efforts at conviction must prove futile. As suggested by the 'Beaumont Daily Journal,' the State Rangers seem to be needed in order to secure effective service.

"Another point that I cannot insist too strongly upon is the great risk that I would have to assume should I return to the scene of the crime, with no other protection than that afforded by the kinsmen of the very men whom I would have to accuse. No one can appreciate as I do the bloody malvolence of the men who whipped and beat me, and the circumstances under which they declared they would take my life if I returned, satisfy me that it was no idle threat.

"I have no confidence in the officials who will have to conduct the prosecution, and I am actually in dread of the very officers on whom one would think I could rely for protection. Friends have advised me to abandon any attempt at prosecution unless I can have adequate protection for my life while in attendance on Grand Jury and Trial court.

"While ready and willing to do my duty as a witness, by appearing against those who conspired against and violated my rights, and trampled on the laws of the State and the laws of general decency, I have no desire to commit suicide by trusting myself to the care of those who stand so close in interest to the guilty parties. Fraternally yours,

"F. D. LYON."

The Prediction Verified.

The "Beaumont Journal" of the 2d inst., in a plain, matter-of-fact-way, without comment, gives the finale of his hideous felony in the following words:

"This morning Henry Langham, James Stewart, James Ravell and Perry Broussard appeared in the County court before Judge O'Brien to answer to the charge of committing aggravated assaults on the person of Frank D. Lyon. A motion was made that the defendants be given separate hearings, and the motion was granted by the court.

"Henry Langham then announced through his attorney that he was ready for trial and the evidence was heard, the party making the accusation being on the stand nearly an hour. When the evidence was completed and the statements made to the court, the court announced that he found the defendant not guilty.

"This afternoon at 2 o'clock the defendant Broussard was called and his trial begun.

"This afternoon Perry Broussard, James Ravell and James Stewart were tried, and the court found all the parties not guilty as charged in the indictment."

The Ruffians—Their Names.

The name of the city marshal is James Stewart; James Ravell is city detective; Perry Broussard is a police officer; Henry Langham is an ex-deputy sheriff (his father was once sheriff of the county) and is at present a deputy tax collector. Langham is notorious as a local bully and bruiser, and is an intimate friend and associate of the police officers. E. A. Fletcher is the owner of a sawmill and a large employer of negro labor.

At the "trial" of the five men who beat him Lyon positively recognized Langham and Ravell. The evidence connecting the other two was circumstantial. Emmet Fletcher testified on the "trial" that he was with Langham from 7 o'clock until 11 o'clock on the evening of October 20, 1901. As to being with Langham, if he testified truly, he must have been the fifth man in the party, as Langham was most certainly one of them.

W. H. Gray, county attorney, had charge of the prosecution of Stewart, Ravell, Broussard and Langham. He never made any attempt, so far as I can learn, to prepare for trial; he never endeavored to secure information from Lyon that would aid him in getting other evidence. He never even summoned Lyon as a witness; and, to add to the farce, Lyon was supoenaed by the defendants! The case was "tried" before County Judge O'Brien, without a jury, and after Lyon had given his testimony HE WAS EXCLUDED FROM THE COURT ROOM to prevent him from hearing the other testimony. Langham proved an alibi by his friend Fletcher, the lumber mill man. Of course the testimony of Fletcher, a "prominent and wealthy citizen" was sufficient to discredit Lyon's testimony and establish an alibi for his friend Henry Langham.

The whole murderous crew were "acquitted" by Judge O'Brien, a magistrate whom not even Tammany would tolerate. Boss Tweed would have felt ashamed to inflict such a creature upon the people of New York.

"Prosecutor" and "Court."

Concerning W. H. Gray, the prosecuting attorney at Beaumont of Jefferson county, I will quote an extract from the report of the Grand jury of that county rendered to the District court about two weeks ago and published in the "Beaumont Journal":

"Whereas, by abundant and competent testimony had before us as Grand jurors of Jefferson county, officially assembled, it has been made to appear to our satisfaction from the testimony of numerous witnesses relating thereto, that our present county attorney, W. H. Gray, has been guilty of malfeasance and misconduct in office, and that he is wholly and grossly ignorant of the duties of the office, and wholly incompetent to perform the same and to properly and legally represent and protect the interests of the State in upholding and maintaining the dignity and majesty of the law; and

"Whereas, competent and convincing testimony has been adduced before us as Grand jurors and so irrefutable in its nature as to compel us in the discharge of our sworn duty as such Grand jurors, to recommend and report to this honorable court that proceedings be instituted at once in a legal manner to the end that the said W. H. Gray be removed from his office as county attorney of Jefferson county. We feel that is a mockery upon justice, an imposition upon society and the good citizenship of the county for him to wear longer the mantle of his office."

Here follows a long list of specific offenses committed by the said Gray. For the sake of brevity we omit them, especially as some of the offenses charged against him by the Grand jury would not make nice family reading.

When such a "lawyer" as Gray and such a "judge" as O'Brien put their heads together it is easy to guess what the result will be.

Another Murderous Assault.

Herewith is further evidence of the reign of terror inaugurated by these capitalist ruffians: On Monday, the 2d instant while S. Cohn, a witness in the case, and Lyon were going from the court-house to the center of Beaumont, they were violently assaulted by three of the Ku Klux Klan—City Marshal James Stewart, City Detective James Ravell, and Henry Langham, three of the men who had been indicted by the grand jury. Langham, protected by the city marshal (who stood behind him with his six-shooter in his hand), violently assaulted Lyon and endeavored, I have no doubt, to draw him into a fight so that he or Stewart could have an excuse for murdering him. Jas. Ravell, the city detective, knocked Cohn (who is city circulator of the Journal) down into the muddy street, and REPEATEDLY KICKED HIM IN THE FACE. Cohn is a small man, and was attacked simply because he was with Lyon. The brutes desisted on the assembling of a crowd, and then went to one of the ring courts and pleaded guilty, paid a nominal fine, and were set free to continue their murderous assaults on peaceable and inoffensive citizens. During the scuffle that took place between Langham and Lyon, Langham repeated substantially the same threat that had been made to Lyon on the night of Oct. 20, after beating him and ordering him to leave the country, to-wit: "WE WILL GET YOU YET!" This threat alone shows clearly that Langham was one of the party that committeed the cowardly assault on Lyon on the night of Oct. 20.

Why Justice Fell Down.

The ruffians who committed the flagrant assault upon the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free assemblage and against the peace and dignity of the State of Texas, were duly indicted for their crime shortly after its commission by a grand jury, presumably composed of substantial citizens. A complaisant magistrate admitted them to nominal bail, thus indicating in advance what the 'trial' was to be. It was a matter of common remark that nothing would be done with the conspirators—that there was too much sawmill money back of them. It did not escape the eyes of observant citizens that the Governor of the State who prompty set the Attorney-General's office in motion, supported by the State Rangers, to vindicate the outraged majesty of the law when certain prosperous farmers in Henderson county were lynched by other well-to-do citizens, suddenly developed an India-rubber spine when the rights of the wage worker were invaded. His constitutional oath to see that the laws of the State were faithfully and impartially enforced counted for naught when an honest and industrious citizen, possessing no property other than his brains and manual skill, demanded the protection of the law. Had the spineless executive done his duty in maintaining the honor of the State, the honest and decent citizens of Beaumont would have felt encouraged to take an interest in preserving the fair name of their city. As it is, so long as the unconvicted felons who assaulted Lyon are permitted to exercise authority in Beaumont, or even live there uncaged, just so long will that city continue to wear the evil fame of being the most lawless city in a State renowned beyond all other States in the Union for its general lawlessness and contempt for human rights.

It will be noted that Lyon, at great personal expense, which he can ill afford, was in Beaumont in obedience to the mandate of the court, and any honest judge, considering what had previously occurred and the conditions then existing would have provided the witness with specal protection. The "court" KNEW as a matter of fact that the very officers whose duty it was to uphold the law had themselves been CRIMINAL PARTICIPANTS in the original tragedy of Oct. 20.

Governor Sayers had been made acquainted with the corrupt and lawless conditions existing in Beaumont, but he had not the honesty and courage to antagonize the powerful interests arrayed against Lyon, and bent upon his assassination. He knew there had never been a time in the history of the State when the Ranger force at his command was needed more than on this occasion at Beaumont.

Workingmen will please bear in mind, when the Democratic party again solicits their votes that the Governor of Texas, at a critical period, refused to protect one of their class against ruffianism of which a Chinese Boxer would be ashamed.

The Man—Who He Is.

Comrade Frank D. Lyon is a native of Kentucky, about 33 years of age, well-educated, and a printer by trade, being recognized as one of the swiftest and most accurate compositors and linotype operators in the State. He has worked in most of the cities of Texas, and in all places where he has lived he is known as an industrious, self-reliant man—one of those rare men who by their intelligence and general deportment command the respect of all with whom they come in contact whose good opinions are worth having. He is one of three printers in this State who are members of the Socialist Labor Party, the other two being John L. Bryant, foreman of the "Beaumont Journal" and a member of Section Houston, and the writer of this article, who has the honor to be a member of Section San Antonio. Comrade Lyon and the writer are also members of the Mixed Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of San Antonio.

Personally Comrade Lyon is a most companionable man, and is known and admired by every member of the Socialist Labor Party in Texas. He is an eloquent orator, thoroughly honest, and absolutely free from self-seeking. He is a sober, studious man, and among the thousands of wage workers I have known and associated with I can recall the name of no one who possesses more of the sterling qualities that go to fit one for leadership than Comrade Lyon. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Marxian philosophy, as the result of long and painstaking study, he has ever been ready to respond cheerfully to every call for help in advancing party interests. In conjunction with Comrade Frank Leitner and Charles J. Pollard of Section San Antonio, but a short time ago he rendered the party conspicuous service in exposing the perfidy of the labor fakirs, and especially those who were "socialistically" inclined. He continued the fight against these foul traitors to the working class so effectually upon his return to Houston, that the Organized Scabbery, which dominates the Typographical Union of that city as completely as the same element does its twin-sister of San Antonio, which honors with monuments those who successfully swindle their fellow workers, suspended him, expecting thereby to silence him and rescue their fellow-fakirs while they had a shred of reputation left to hide their nefarious deeds. When the Organized Scabbery realized that he had an appeal then pending and starve a Militant Socialist into submission was a failure, they crowned their infamous warfare by expelling him, without notice of trial, notwithstanding that he had a appeal then pending against their injust and unlawful sentence of suspension, the cowardly and lying excuse being that he was a member of a "rat" oganization, as they are pleased to term the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the economic arm of the Socialist Labor Party. The notice of his expulsion from the Houston Typographical Union was given at a time when he was writhing in bodily torture from the cruel beating inflicted by the Beaumont ruffians, thus demonstrating the close affinity existing between Organized Scabbery and Capitalist Prigands, which indeed is an illustration of "Two minds with but a single thought; Two hearts that beat as one."

Had this assault been committed upon a "business" man, or any of those holy people known as "tax-payers," there would have gone up a universal howl demanding the vigorous enforcement of the law: the wheels of justice would have revolved swiftly, and a profound Amen would have assailed the sky as the massive doors of the penitentiary closed on the villains who had dared to assail one of the Lord's anointed. But as the victim in this case is only a wage-worker, the incident scarcely elicited remark outside of the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party. With a few honorable exceptions—notably the Orange Citizen and the Gonzales Forum, whose proprietors, while not Socialists, have the instincts of gentlemen and love fair play—the press of the State practically ignored it, the "great dalies" limiting their accounts to a few brief telegrams. These two weekly papers alone, so far as I know, had the courage to denounce the outrage editorially. The trade unionists generally appeared to regard it as an affair in which they had no possible interest, with the exception of the Beaumont workers, who came to the front like men and adopted resolutions denouncing the outrage upon one of their class.

The "crime" of Comrade Lyon consisted in his unselfish attempt to enlighten the minds of those less fortunately endowed than himself and arouse in them a sense of their rights as workingmen. His class-consciousness takes in all humanity, regardless of race, creed or sex. Standing squarely on the platform of the uncompromising Socialist Labor Party, it is inconceivable to him that one element of the workers should contemplate elevating themselves by standing on the backs of their fellow-workers. He believes that ALL workers are equally entitled to the full fruits of their labor and equally entitled to the full rights of citizenship. This is the reason why the labor exploiters and their lieutenants, the labor fakirs, hate him so venomously, and it is also the reason why his comrades cling to him so tenaciously.

This is not an overdrawn picture. The ferocious spirit of intolerance that jailed Whittier, that dragged Garrison through the streets of Boston with a rope around his neck, that forced the great Webster to give the lie to the promptings of his generous heart and noble mind, that foully murdered Rev. Elijah Lovejoy, that struck down Charles Sumner, and accentuated its implacable hostility to everything humane and just by assassinating the merciful Lincoln—this same spirit of ante-bellum times still animates Texas and the whole South, and it is responsible for the murderous assault on Lyon, who had committed no offense against either law or morals. The evidences substantiating the truth of these statements can be seen on every hand and are too apparent to need recapitulation here.

Duty of the Party.

The Socialist Labor Party of Texas, immovably rooted in the class struggle, will continue the fight on aggressive lines for the abolition of industrial slavery, even if it should take fifty summers to win. There will be no let-up, no back-down. The implacable spirit exhibited by the brutalized Democratic party in defense of barbarism will be met by the Socialist Labor Party with a spirit equally as resolute and inflexible on the side of freedom and enlightenment. As this grand revolutionary organization, embracing the world, attracts to its ranks only the high-souled and clear-visioned by never compromising with truth lest it lose a friend nor withholding a blow at error lest it make an enemy, its intrepid agitators, braving martydrom, will continue to deliver its message to the working class, confident that they will ultimately arouse in the souls of the wage earners a spirit of class solidarity. That accomplished, the labor giant, freed from the shackles of ignorance and superstition riveted by fraud and force, will stand erect and display his invincible strength by dethroning a felonious class that lives in palaces while he shivers in the hovel, that revels in splendor and luxury while he crouches in rags and hunger.

Workingmen of Texas, of the United States, the Socialist Labor Party appeals to you in the light of the blazing rifles of Homestead and Hazelton, the stockade of Wardner and the ruffianism of Beaumont, to remember that your emancipation from industrial slavery can only be achieved by yourselves uniting as a class and demanding it through the instrumentality of the ballot; to no longer court the illusion that in some miraculous way you will receive it as a voluntary gift from a class that owns the land, the mines, all the instruments of production and distribution, and controls absolutely in its own interest every department of the government, State and nation. No ruling class in any age or country has ever voluntarily relinquished its grip on the throat of labor. Therefore, guided by the lessons of the hoary past, recent events in our own country, and the threatening future, the Socialist Labor Party, the only political organization in existence that represents your class interests, that recoils at no menace, that faces every danger, that presents an undaunted front to every enemy, invites your co-operation in its fight to maintain the natural and constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage. Consider for a moment, and you must recognize the fact that the wanton and savage attack on Comrade Lyon has a larger meaning than an assault upon an individual. The murderous blows that felled him to the earth as if he were a beast of the field were also aimed at YOU. It was a declaration by the ruling class, through its ruffianly retainers, that henceforth, not content with appropriating to its own exclusive use three-fourths of the wealth you create, it will likewise prohibit you from meeting in peaceable assemblage to discuss your grievances. If you are cravens you will humbly submit; but if you honor the memory of the revolutianry fathers, if your hearts still vibrate to the names of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill and King's Mountain and Yorktown, you will unite with the Socialist Labor Party in declaring with one mighty and universal acclaim that the liberties which are ours by birth and inheritance shall not be invaded with impunity.

Next Fight—Help Needed.

The next fight for free speech and free assemblage will come off at the February term of the District Court of Orange County. The murderous assault upon Comrade Lyon, and the threat to kill him if he should ever return to Beaumont were crimes committed in this county, and it is fair to assume that at the February term ensuing the grand jury will take cognizance of the matter. I have no reason to doubt that the authorities of this county will do their share.

To make a legal fight we must have money. This is a matter that concerns every wage-worker, and especially the members of the Socialist Labor Party. For several years the comrade has given his time and money freely to build up the party in Texas, and not one cent has he ever received from the party, and not one cent would he accept now if this were a matter merely personal to himself. He has been out of work and subject to heavy expense since October 20. The Socialist Labor Party of Texas is small in numbers and poor in this world's goods; therefore, in behalf of the State Committee, I appeal to comrades and sympathizers throughout the Union to come to our assistance.

Send all contributions to Comrade Frank Leitner, Secretary of the State Committee, S. L. P., 226 Wyoming St., San Antonio, Texas. Contributions will be acknowledged in the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and all money received over what is necessary will be turned into the DAIL PEOPLE Fund.

Comrade Editor: I have labored long and faithfully to give you an accurate detailed account of the essential facts in this tragedy. I have made such comments as the facts seemed to warrant; and notwithstanding its length, I ask you to flash it forth to the four winds of heaven through the columns of the only true workingman's paper published in the United States in the English language, haping that it will create a flame in the heart of wage workers that can never be extinguished.

Fraternally submitted,
SAMUEL J. GARRISON.
Orange, Texas, Dec. 10, 1901.

WEAVER HANGED HIMSELF.

Couldn't Stand Having Fault Found With His Work.

Hugo Adams, 64 years old, a silk weaver, who lived for the past 13 years in Union Hill, N. J., committed suicide Thursday afternoon by hanging himself to a bedpost in his home, 1 Hudson avenue. For about half a century Adams had been a silk weaver, and he had mastered his business thoroughly, as he believed, and by his fellow employes he was looked upon as one of the most proficient men in his trade. Adams was for some time employed in the factory of Reiling, David & Schoen, and those in authority over him seemed to consider him one of the ablest men in the factory.

About a week ago a change came over the scene, the head of the department in which Adams was employed, found fault with his work. This seemed to pray upon the old man's mind. At the factory and among his asociatess outside he appeared to be moer dull than was his wont.

Thursday morning his place at the factory was vacant and as he had been a steady workmen for years his absence was speedily noted. Some one suggested that they should call at the house where Adams lived alone and learn, if posible, what was wrong.

The house was found closed, and there was no response to repeated knocks in the door. Fearing that there was something wrong, the police were not ified and the door was forced open. In a bedroom, hanging to a bedpost, Adams was found dead.

A piece of cotton cloth was found wound around his neck twice and fastened to the bed-post. To show the libelous, if not true, and we invite proman's determination to die, when Coroner Gschwind viewed the body and attempted to have it removed to his morgue, it was found that one of the dead man's arms was wedged between the bed and the floor, as if used to act as a lever to bring the greater pressure to bear on the noose around his sary for the athletic members to tire themselves walking at least three blocks north or south to get to the banks of the Hudson. As they are all "our best people" they had no trouble in getting Clausen to commit this outrage.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 135

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 480

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, Ill., S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 106 E. Randolph St., 2d floor. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

WOMEN WAGE WORKERS.

In Massachusetts They are in 56 per cent of the Industries.

Boston, Dec. 13.—Letters come constantly to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor asking for the number of occupations in Massachusetts in which women are employed. This question is answered in the current Labor Bulletin of the Bureau. By the last State census there were 3,825 occupations followed in the State. Women and girls were found in 2,127 of them, or in 56 per cent., leaving 44 per cent. of the occupations in which men and boys exclusively are employed. These 2,127 branches have been classified as follows:

Under the national government were 26 branches, with women in 13 of them; 12 were under the State government, with women in 10 of them; 28 under city and town government, with women in 20 of them. Under the head of professional occupations these branches were recorded:

In religion, 24, with women in 13; in law 11, with women in 2; in medicine 15, with women in 13; in literature 11, with women in 10; in art 14, with women in 12; in music 12, with women in all of them; in amusements 8, with women in 5; in education 37, with women in 34; in science 11, with women in 6.

Under the various kinds of domestic service are 56 branches, with women in 7 of them. In personal service women enter 46 of the 61 branches. In the 1,311 branches in the different trades, women enter 669.

The same bulletin has statistics of municipal government. For the leading Massachusetts cities are given the tax rate per $1,000; the assesssed valuation of real and personal property per capita; the amount paid per capita in taxes on the assesssed valuation; the actual income per capita; the total receipts for the fiscal year per capita; the expenditures per capita for maintenance, and the total expenditures per capita for all purposes. In only four of the cities is the average valuation per capita over $1,000. In Cambridge it is $1,028; in Springfield, $1,165; in Newton, $1,716, and in Boston, $2,013. Next below $1,000 comes Worcester with $946, and then New Bedford with $927.

"ACCIDENTS."

THEY ARE PART OF THE DAILY LIFE OF THE WORKERS.

The Edgar Thompson Steel Mill As An Example—"Accidents" Are of Daily Occurrence There But There is No Doctor Handy and Hospital is Twelve Miles Away—Machinery Not Stopped to Take Out the Dead.

Braddock, Pa., Dec. 14.—If it were possible to obtain the correct number of men and boys that meet with "accidents" in the Edgar Thompson mill alone, it would shock every decent man and woman.

A record is kept of the number of men that are maimed and killed on the railroad system of this country, but I venture to state without fear of contradiction that for every one maimed or killed on the railroad systems there are ten that meet with "accidents" in the mills.

When a soldier leaves his home for the battle field he is prepared to die. He has said "good-bye" to his wife, children, mother, sister, and friends. He goes forth as he believes, to fight for a noble cause, and he expects a bitter struggle in order to maintain the honor of his country.

But have you ever asked yourself this question. "Why does a workingman in the mill, mine or factory endanger his life?" The fact of the matter is this: the workman endangers his life so that a lazy, good-for-nothing capitalist can riot in luxury and at the same time pose as "a public benefactor." He does it so that an Audrew Carnegie can reside in Scibo Castle, Scotland. While he the worker lives in "Hobo Castle," Braddock, Homestead or some other town.

He endangers his life so that an Andrew Carnegie can build monuments to his memory in the form of libraries, while the expenses even of a workingman's funeral is so great that others must help bury him, after all of his vitality is spent in the production of wealth.

Let us review some "accidents" that have occurred in the Edgar Thompson mill at Braddock lately. It may cause some to think of the horrible condition that confronts the wage-slave class under the brutal capitalist system.

On last Friday about five o'clock p. m., while Comrade John Desmond, twenty-two years old, was working on a machine, he had his left hand caught between the clutches and cogs and lost three fingers.

The master mechanic was heard to remark after Desmond had lost his fingers: that the damned thing is a trap, and should have been thrown out long ago. Not so very long ago another young man lost three fingers in the same way that Desmond lost his.

After Comrade Desmond was injured he was taken to the ugly old shack that they choose to call a "hospital." Although Desmond was suffering untold agony, the officers that had charge of the "hospital" proceeded in their usual style of asking about twenty-questions for the benefit of the trust in case of a law suit.

Be it noted, there is no doctor in the plant. He is sent for only after "accidenst" happen and it is a rare thing for the doctor to arrive one hour after he is sent for, and in many instances the doctor does not arrive until two hours after the "accident." Then in the majority of he can do absolutely nothing, and the patient is sent on a train or car, a distance of twelve miles, to a Pittsburg hospital.

John Desmond refused to answer the questions of the officials, and not wishing to expose himself to the danger of contracting bloodpoison, he went to the hospital direct. Because of his refusal to go through the "regular routine," his company, part of the Billion Dollar Trust, the same company that has enriched Carnegie, Frick and others refuses to pay Desmond's hospital bill.

When a young brute, the son of a capitalist, meets with an accident while playing foot-ball, the entire capitalist press prints column articles about the bravery, courage, daring and other stuff about this "good for nothing" that was injured while engaged in trying to injure someone else. But when a workman like John Desmond loses three fingers while engaged in doing something of use to society, nothing is written. "John Desmond is only a workingman."

The constant fear that the working class live in, is something horrible. Take this instance. When John Desmond's brother was met and told that "Jack" was hurt, his first remark was: "Is he dead?" The first thing said by Mrs. Desmond after she had opened the door was: "Is my John hurt? Is he alive?" and in the light of such experience the apologists for the capitalist class dare to speak of the "risks of capital!"

On the same day that Desmond was injured, there were five other men sent to the hospital suffering from serious wounds and one man was killed and his remains were sent to the morgue.

One of the men while working around the rebuilt furnace was overcome by gas; he fell a distance of twenty feet from a pipe and broke a collar bone. Another had his leg broken by being crushed.

The man that was killed was working on a scaffold at least sixty feet in the air above a well that was about sixty feet deep. While walking on a board, he lost his balance and fell a distance of one hundred and twenty feet to the bottom of the well.

The pumping engines suck their water through large pipes in this and other wells. In order for to get the man out quickly it would have been necessary to stop the machinery in the mill. The company could not afford to do such a thing even though it might be the means of saving a man's life. When President McKinley's remains passed by the mill it stopped for two hours; but there was a workman in a well. Being only a workman the mill continued to run. He was fished out after considerable trouble and danger to other workmen that were lowered down into the well by ropes. It was suggested that the only reason his body was brought to the surface at all was because if it was sucked up in a pipe it might clog a valve.

So it goes on. For a few crumbs it gets our class is maimed and killed.

Two weeks ago a man while working on what is called the "pig machine," a machine that can make 4,000 tons of pig iron in twenty-four hours and load it in cars ready for shipment, had his left arm crushed and ground. For two hours he laid in the hospital suffering untold agony waiting for a doctor. At last the doctor arrived and got the man ready to send to a Pittsburg hospital. They only had a few minutes to catch a train, and in order to relieve the suffering the doctor suggested that someone ride with him and hold up his left side. Even the brutal police officers at times are touched by the suffering, and one of them jumped into the carriage to give the sufferer the much needed support. This "cop" was called out of the carriage and told to change his clothes, for his uniform might get stained with blood, and at the risk of missing that train the "cop" obeyed orders. Oh, how sad and suffering is the fate of our class chained in wage slavery.

MASS. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The S. L. P. the Only Party That Battled for Principle.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 14.—The Municipal elections are now a thing of the past and ample time has elapsed for cool reflections as to the lessons to be derived from the facts. The campaign was a sham battle of the capitalist class to divide and conquer the working class and was carried on so recklessly blatant that the fraud seemed so very transparent, as to deceive no one and yet the fraud worked to perfection.

There was no principle involved in the fight and none attempted. It was all a personal matter and waged on the personal qualities of the candidates only. The whole campaign was nothing but a begging for votes for and by individuals. The Socialist Labor Party was the only party in the field whose candidates did not beg for votes but held true to the principles as promulgated by the national platform,—the principles and tactics of the party of the working class.

The Social Debauchery, known this time as the "Socialist Party, nomination paper," had a ticket in the field for Mayor, Aldermen-at-Large, and one candidate for Ward Alderman in the stronghold of the S.L.P., which three years ago elected an Alderman in Ward 3. The object of this manoeuver is so plainly apparent as to deceive no one. Last year this party entered the local campaign for the first time and succeeded in splitting the Socialist Municipal vote, thus reducing it to a ridiculously small figure, 106 for the Socialist Labor nominee and 124 for Buckland, the head of the Social Debauchery. The vote for Alderman in Ward 3 was also reduced from 296 of the year before to 119 for the S.L.P., and 61 for the S.D. This traitorous action was repeated this year, and the result is accordingly. The S.L.P. polled 58 votes for Mayor and Buckland 97, while the candidates for Alderman in Ward 3 received 83 for the S.L.P. and 74 for the S.D.

For Aldermen-at-Large the lowest of the S.L.P. polled more votes than the highest of the S.D.

The vote in detail is as follows:
For Mayor: S.L.P., 58; S.D., 97.
For City Clerk: S.L.P., 165.
City Treasurer: S.L.P., 188.
School Committee: S.L.P., 112; S.D., 124.
Aldermen-at-Large: S.L.P., 328, S.D.,170; S.L.P., 308, S.D. 169; S.L.P., 202, S.D., 160; S.L.P., 184, S.D., 126; S.L.P., 171, S.D., 115.

Our candidate in Ward 2 received 137 votes for Ward Alderman.

It will be seen that the Social Debauchery in trying to kill the S.L.P., is simply digging its own grave. The impotency of the local Debauchery as a fighting factor may be judged by the fact that on Sunday before election we held a rally in their own headquarters, the Springdale Turn Hall, and although there were more Social Democrats in the beer saloon connected with the hall than there were S.L.P. members at the rally, they failed to take advantage of such a favorable situation although the S.L.P. speakers roasted them unsparingly.

The fact has recently leaked out that our local Debauchery is comprised simply of a dozen of the old sore-heads of Cincinnati faction fame, who are re-inforced by E. A. Buckland, who recently published a statement in the Holyoke "Transcript" that "Capitalism is a blessing in disguise."

In spite of these temporary drawbacks, the S.L.P. will hold up and defend the proud banner of the S.L.P. in all its struggles.

VALUE, PRICE, AND PROFIT..
An Address to Workingmen.
By KARL MARX.

Edited by his Daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling. With an Introduction and Annotations by Lucien Sanial.

What Lucien Sanial Says About It.

"Value, Price, and Profit" is universally considered to be the best epitome we have of the first volume of "Capital," and as such is invaluable to the beginner in economics. It places him squarely on his feet at the threshold of his inquiry.—Lucien Sanial. in the Introduction to "Value, Price, and Profit."

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
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LITERATURE.

SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHISM.—An address delivered by Daniel De Leon of New York in Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, Mass., Sunday afternoon, October 13, 1901, under the auspices of Section Boston of the Socialist Labor Party. Published by the Labor News Company, Nos. 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Price 10 cents.

This is the most important contribution to the question of "Socialism vs. Anarchism" that has been given out during the long and heated debate that has taken place since President McKinley was murdered. It is a direct and forcible analysis of the theory of Anarchism, and a masterly exposition of the fallacy of that theory.

The extracts here given will show the nature of the book:

Before taking up my subject, allow me to make a few introductory remarks, which may, or may not, be necesssary in this instance; or possibly may be necessary to a very extended extent.

All those of you who remember the recent vulgar attacks upon the Socialist Labor Party on the part of the Republican press, which manufactured "Socialists," and put into their mouths cheers for the assassin of McKinley; all those of you who remember the equally obscene assaults by the Democratic press, which endeavored to connect Czolgosz directly with the Socialist Labor Party; all those of you who recollect the vulgar language hurled from the Protestant and Jewish pulpits, lumping Socialism and Anarchism in one; all those of you who remember the immoral attitude struck by the Princes of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of this country, who, forgetful of their claim that they are "teachers of morality," have, on the occasion of the Buffalo tragedy, resorted to the immoral act of falsifying the tenets and principles of Socialism; all those of you who remember the language of the politicians, Democratic and Republican, on this subject, may possibly expect of me that I am going, this afternoon, to hit back. Nothing of the sort. The sun hits not back against the dark clouds that may gather in its face; neither does the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Labor Party, like all Truth, can bide its time; and in the meantime proceed serenely along its orbit. To hit back increases disorder because it increases animosity. I come not to hit back. What I come for is to enable those gathered here—to the extent that I can within the limited time that it is physically possible for a person to address you on so broad a question—to pick their own way; to give you tips, as it were, that may aid you in unraveling the complicated problem that this question of Anarchism brings up, that the shot of Czolgosz has raised into prominence.

Indeed, the great Social Question cannot be entered, perhaps, by a better gate than the gate which, not Anarchism suggests, but which the anarchistic forces of society try to raise as a barrier against the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Movement. The Social Question has been justly called the great solvent, that great ocean, into which all the rivers of knowledge flow, and to which all the department of intellectual upbuilding are tributaries. It is hard to say that this, that, or the other of the numerous sub-questions raised is the most important. I shall not say that the questions raised in the public mind by the word Anarchism are the most important; but what I do maintain is this: That this question involves a tactical issue, and that that tactical issue is to-day of the greaest imporance.

Wih these preliminary remarks I shall begin, but yet I must bring in another little preliminary. It is suggested by a book review in one of the New York papers of this very morning. At the risk of advertising a very stupid book, and a still more stupid reviewer, I shall mention their names. I hold here the New York "Sun" of this morning. It contains a certain book review. The author of the book is a gentleman who has perpetrated before works of this noture. His name is John Rae. He has written a book called "The History of Socialism." God help Socialism, and God help history! (Laughter and applause.) I have marked and picked out of this review three of the statements which the review three of the statements up as choice morsels from Mr.Rae's book. These passages will serve me as landmarks during my address to you and will help me to make clear my argument. Let me read them.

The first is: Mr. Rae characterizes Anarchism as "the latest and most misshapen offspring of revolutionary opinion." I shall show you that Anarchism is not the latest, but, so far being the latest, is the very oldest conception of a revolutionary movement. I shall show you that it is old, stale, and played-out. [Laughter and applause.] I shall show you that it is the child of infant social organization. I shall show you that whatever manifestation we have of it to-day is purely an atavistic revival of an old,old idea.

The next statement that I think of importance to quote is this: He says: "The Anarchists of Boston," and I quote it because you are of Boston, "for example, are individualists; one of the two groups of English Anarchists in London is individualist"; and Mr. Rae [reading from the review] "points out that these individualist Anarchists are very few in number anywhere, and he maintains that the mass of the party whose deeds excite abhorrence on both sides of the Atlantic are undoubtedly more socialist than the Socialists themselves." I shall show you that he who connects Anarchism with Socialism commits in the domain of sociology as great a blunder as he who, in the domain of natural science, would say that the eagle belongs to the same species as the eel in the zoological scale.

The last clause in the analysis of Mr. Rae's book by this reviewer, that helps me out and that I shall quote is this: He says: "It is said to be a subject of speculative discussion among the Anarchists whether two members are sufficient to constitute an anarchist club. The dread of subjection to authority keeps them disunited and weak. A small group may concoct an isolated crime, but it can do little toward bringing about a social revolution."Mind you, this is the opinion of the author, condensed by the reviewer, and is given as a pearl of thought. I shall show you that the man who wrote that does not know the first thing about history. I shall show you that these individualistic outbreaks have accomplished wonderful revolutions in their time, but in days gone by. I shall show you, that as humanity progresses individual acts wane in strength, and I shall show you why, to-day, they are simply flashes in the pan; consequently that this wholesale denunciation of individualistic revolutions, individualistic shots, and individualistic assassinations, as acts incapable of accomplishing great results, shows that these gentlemen have no conception of what Anarchism really means, or where it has its roots.

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There is in the political domain of this country an insect known as "Kangaroo Social Democracy." (Laughter and applause.) Let us take a pin; let us stick the pin into that insect; let us hold it up and examine it. We shall find a striking connection between it and the elephant-like, rhinoceros-like, giraffe-like Anarchist creatures we have been sticking the scalpel into. (Applause.)

You will—all of you who are at all informed—agree with me that the golden dream of the Kangaroo Social Democracy is to capture the Socialist Labor Party. The mere existence; the posture; the activity; the high grade of vitality; the mental, moral, and physical fibre of the S. L. P. have been a veritable nightmare to the Kangaroo Social Democracy, to such a point that the S. L. P. actually deprives the insect of all equipose. The Kangaroo Social Democracy wishes fervently to capture, and, if it cannot do that, to kill the S. L. P. With this end in view, what is the plan of campaign that the insect has adopted and pursues? Has it been to work upon and win over the Socialist Labor Party membership, or kill off THEM? No! All of you, approximately informed upon the subject, will agree that the plan the insect adopted and pursues was, which?—to kill off the Editor of THE PEOPLE! (Laughter and applause.) Look at what passes for "literature" in their camp, and is issued as such by them; look at the word of mouth "agitation" they carry on. There is no capitalist class to be fought, no wage-slavery to be overthrown; there is only one "wicked man" to be killed off,—the Editor of THE PEOPLE. (Laughter.) Whatever calumny could do, whatever chicanery could do, whatever backbiting could do, whatever malicious forgery could do, the insect has resorted to, with the view to kill off that one man, to whom it attributes headship in the S. L. P. In other words: the Kangaroo Social Democracy has acted obedient to the same notion that guided the Ehuds of old, and that guides the Czolgoszes and Lows of to-day, to wit, the Anarchist notion that by killing off an officer, supposed to be clothed with headship, his organization is killed along with him.

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The Socialist Labor Party is an organization of the Twentieth Century, and of twentieth century conditions. No man makes the S. L. P. (Applause.) It is the S. L. P. that makes its men. And the truth hereof is exemplified at every turn by the shipwreck that attends every Anarchist attempt upon the sane, broad, practical and unflinching democracy of the S. L. P. (Applause.) Its officers have not dropped down into their positions from the sky. They are a product of the organization. (Applause.) Vain, because Anarchistic, is the imagining of whomsoever, who, aiming at capturing or killing off the organization, merely aims at capturing or killing off its officers. He who aims at capturing or killing off the S. L. P. must address himself to the task of capturing or killing off the S. L. P. itself. (Loud applause and cheers.)

Now, if you have followed me so far, looking from one end to the other end of the gamut,—from the basso profundo of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party up to the Catholic Hierarchy and the Jewish and Protestant pulpits, till you finally reach the penny-whistle treble of the Social Democracy, you find written all their faces, as clear as it is possible for a man to see who has eyes to see—ANARCHISM. (Loud applause.) Anarchism backward; Anarchism forward. The difference between these and the outspoken Anarchists—in that the former imagine conditions can be changed by the mere capturing of governments, while the latter hold that conditions can be changed by the mere decapitations of governments—is a difference, not of kind, but of variety. They both belong to the same species, the mark of which is that conception of government—correct at one time, rendered less so from social cycle to social cycle, until to-day it is preposterous—that consists in holding that government is something outside, separate and apart from, the people. (Applause.)

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At the close of the address, the chairman of the meeting, Mr. James A. Bresnahan, opened the floor for questions, and passed the gavel to the speaker.

Mr. Abraham Brownstein (Social Democrat). The speaker made a remark in one part of his lecture which, it seems to me, contradicts certain statements which he makes in another part of his lecture. In one part of his lecture the speaker remarked "that all those who do not quite understand the reason why they have to vote for the Socialist Labor Party ticket, for heaven's sake, let them not vote for it." Now I will ask him, What does the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance mean by forcing upon its members to vote for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, and if not, they are compelled to be thrown out of their job? Now supposing that a certain trade is organized in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and a certain person does not believe in the doctrines of the Socialist Labor Party; he is naturally, according to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, thrown out of that labor union, or is compelled to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

The Speaker. I stated that when we address people for the Socialist Labor Party we tell them: "If you are not ready to accept our positions, for heaven's sake, don't vote our ticket." Now he says, isn't this in contradiction to a certain position which he calls attention to, namely, his declaration that we compel people who are members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to vote our S. L. P. ticket, or get out. I am delighted he has asked that question. It furnishes one more proof that whoever tries to assault the Socialist Labor Party position must begin by furnishing himself with convenient premises by making false statements. (Applause.) The gentleman has quoted my wrds correctly, but he has falsified the constitution of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. There is no truth in the premises he has set up that we compel people in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. The charge, as made by the gentleman, is stale. It has been made often before from the same source, and it has been as often demonstrated to be false.

The position of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is plain. It is this: In view of the fact that the Labor Fakirs run the trade organizations for capitalist, and therefore corrupt, political purposes, have themselves elected and announced as "presidents" and "secretaries," and then appear on the capitalist political platforms as leaders in their bodies; in view of the fact that they try to get office in these trade organizations for the purpose of appearing to the politicians as having the membership of the unions in their pockets;—in view of these well-known facts, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance declares in its constitution that no officer (OFFICER, mind you) of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance shall take any active part in any political party unless it is the Socialist Labor Party. (Great applause.) Hold on, I am not yet through with this chap. Mind you, the S. T. & L. A. does not say even to the officers, "You must vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket." It does not even say to the officers, "You must be a member of the Socialist Labr Party." They are free to remain with Tammany Hall or with the Republicans; we shall try to educate them outside of that, if they are honest men. The pledge amounts to saying to them: "We shall not allow you to officiate as candle-bearers for one of those political parties by trafficking upon the prestige of your position as an officer of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance." We do not say that an officer must be active in politics for this, that, or the other party; we do not say that he shall be active for the Socialist Labor Party: but the S. T. & L. A. does say that if he is at all active for any political party, then his activity must be for the Socialist Labor Party.

Now see the difference there is between saying to a man, "You shall not be an officer of this organization unless you pledge yourself that if you are at all active in any party that party must be the Socialist Labor Party," and compelling him to vote the S. L. P. ticket if he desires to become a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, as the gentleman has falsely charged. It will be a cold day when any Kangaroo will catch the S. L. P. in a contradiction.

......NEWS FROM......
THE FIELD OF LABOR

Arbitration and Conciliation.

Under the present system of industry, known as capitalism, the interests of the capitalist and the working classes are diametrically opposed. The capitalist class owns all the machinery, the land, the capital engaged in the production of wealth, the commodities needed to feed, clothe and shelter humanity. By virtue of this ownership it is the master, the dominating class. The working class owns nothing but its labor power, which it is forced to sell to the capitalist class for permission to use the capital engaged in the production of commodities. In return, it receives from the capitalist class, in the form of wages, a bare subsistence, just enough to sustain life and propogate its kind. The balance of what the working class produces goes, in the form of profits, to the further enrichment and aggrandizement of the capitalist class. The wage working class is a dependent, a slave class.

These two classes are in constant conflict. The capitalist class seeks to increase its profits at the expense of the working class. It reduces wages, increases hours, intensifies labor, introduces machinery and inaugurates a hundred and one measures that redound to its benefit. The working class, on the other hand, seeks to increase its wages, reduce its hours, diminish the intensity of its toil and reap the benefits of machinery.

The results of this conflict are seen in the large number of lockouts, injunctions, shootings by militia, shanghaings, bull pens, strikes, boycotts, etc., all of which inflict great loss upon the profits of capitalists and incalculable suffering upon the working class.

Many attempts are being made to prevent these results of these conflict of interests.

Capitalists would like to prevent the wastes of production—which means their profits—that flow from it. They also perceive that this conflict will increase in severity as it continues and is therefore likely to end in disaster to their ownership of capital.

"Labor leaders" seize upon it as a means of proving their value to capitalism and capitalists and of winning for themselves such political offices and emoluments as will add to their power and wealth. Sentimentalists use it to prate about the good feelings that should exist between capital and labor and indulge in abstractions that are only remarkable for the perfectly complacent manner in which they ignore hard, concrete facts. None of them perceives, or, if perceiving, will acknowledge, the fact that this matter cannot be mended, but that it must be ended, and that only by changing the capitalist system by such democratic means as will make capital collective property. With the destruction of capitalism will come the destruction of classes and class antagonism.

Among the many measures advocated to prevent this conflict of interest, "arbitration and conciliation' are perennially proposed.

During the week ended Saturday, December 14, it was announced that beginning Monday, December 16, "a conference of representatives of capital and labor" would be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, Broadway, New York, "under the auspices of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, for the purpose of considering "arbitration and conciliation" as a means of avoiding strikes. It was further announced that the proposed conference grew out of the one held in Chicago a year ago.

In order to test the value of this proposed preventive, and to show the futility of arbitration and conciliation, let us consider some events that occurred in the industrial world during the past year.

In an annual report just issued, the State Board of Arbitration of New Jersey, shows that in every one of the forty-five strikes and lockouts, in the settlement of which its offices were proffered, they were spurned by both sides, who announced their capability of settling their own affairs. It is now proposed to abolish the Board on the ground that it is useless.

Arbitration and conciliation likewise failed in settling the differences growing out of the disputes between the Moulders' and the Brassworkers' Unions on one side and the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, on the other side.

This company was regarded as the ideal capitalist corporation. Not only its methods of arbitration and conciliation, but also its premium plans its "more than wages" schemes, its societes, newspapers, kindergartens, schools, churches, homes, etc., etc., were known and heralded far and wide as the solution of the labor problem and a powerful argument against socialism with "its theory of conflicting interests."

The rupture following the failure "to arbitrate and consolidate," enabled the Cash Register company to employ non-union men. Its success in this respect was so great that it immediately inspired the capitalists of Dayton to begin a war on trade unionism within the limits of that city. Thousands were thrown out of employment as a result of this warfare.

Thirty per cent of the machine manufacturers of this country had an agreement providing for "the arbitration and conciliation" of difficulties and disputes. Yet the machinists' strike for a "nine hour day with ten hours pay" was not settled by those means by the national association in which that percentage of machine manufacturers was represented. They "settled" that strike by importation of non-union men, by the use of deputy sheriffs, police, and courts.

The steel workers' strike for the alleged recognition of the Amalgamated Association was not settled by arbitration and conciliation, despite the frequent resource to those measures during its continuance. That strike simply collapsed. The experience of the Amalgamated Association in labor contests, notwithstanding its constant advocacy of concilitory methods in adopting sliding scales for the adjustment of wages has been not only varied, but at times bitter; and in the great Homestead contest, which partook of the elements of a lockout and a strike, the experience was somewhat disastrous, dramatic and even tragic." Has that experience been more beneficial during the decade that has elapsed since Homestead startled the world?

The grievances of the traction employees of Albany were settled only after blood had been shed by the militia. An "amicable agreement" was then reached by the capitalists and their motor and barn men and conductors, an "agreement" in which the employees were losers, as their numerous threats to strike for its enforcement and observance has since been repeatedly shown.

The miners of Colorado, Kentucky and elsewhere had been enjoined and shot into submission during the year. Their places had been filled by non-unionists, as have the places of striking switchmen in many of the states. The use of firearms, special police, and imported unemployed also play a part in the great Water Front Strike of San Francisco; while in Tampa, Fla., shanghaing of strike leaders were resorted to among other despicable means.

These instances of the futility of arbitration and concilation to prevent strikes may be greatly multiplied. Any student and observer of sociological events can add largely to them.

They are of sufficient importance, however to show that as long as capitalism exists, as long as its basic structure divides society into classes—the fleecers and the fleeced— so long will industrial conflicts continue, so long will all attempts to reconcile the erreconcilable miserably fail.

Capitalists who make such attempts may succeed in stifling the irrepressible conflict for a while, but for a while only. It continually bursts out in most unexpected places, and will continue to do so until it has brought into action the forces that will end its cause forever. "Labor leaders," who aid such attempts, are simply fishing in troubled waters. They, when the time comes, will be brushed aside, as were the overseers of slaves when chattel slavery fell.

THE ABEND BLATT.
A JEWISH DAILY.

THE ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.
Weekly Edition of the Abend-....Blatt....

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......NEWS FROM......
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

Industrial Crises.

A capitalist author, writing recently on industrial panics and their causes, makes the naive statement that panics generally occur when production and improvement are greatest. Had he stopped thinking in a capitalist way and not considered "overproductive," "overcapitalization," "excessive stock-jobbing and watering," "wild-cast enterprises" and "demoralization of the market" as causes of panics, he would have seen that his statement was somewhat trite. Of course, panics generally occur when production and improvement are greatest, for then exploitation and expropriation are also greatest. Then the working class is robbed of more surplus values than when industry is stagnant. The result must be a proportionately greater underconsumption of the wealth produced, or to put it in other words, a proportionately great overproduction, a larger glut and a larger crash.

Two years ago Germany was riding on the uppermost wave of prosperity. Manufacture was booming, new industries were installed, while old ones were enlarged. Cities increased in number and population. Exports grew amazingly. Trade expanded in all directions, especially in the colonies. The army was strengthened. The navy was raised to a high standard. In fact, every thing went so well that the Fatherland soon surpassed its "hereditary foe" France, and bcame the third industrial nation—a world-power.

Look at Germany now. What a contrast! Its industries are prostrated. Its cities are filled with unemployed, while thousands are immigrating to other lands. Exports have declined. Questions affecting the colonies, the army and the navy fill the land. Prohibitive tariffs and other measures of industrial "safety" are being fiercely discussed. Everywhere the nation is torn by the internation agitation growing out of the situation. The "world-power" is paralyzed and filled with gloom because of its impotency.

History repeats itself and it does so very frequently. According to latest reports Austria-Hungary is about to experience a crisis similar to that of Germany's. It too has been flourshing and is now on the eve of a great industrial depression. Herewith is the dispatch announcing the news:

Washington, Dec. 15.—"There is every indication that Austria-Hungary is on the eve of great industrial depression," says United States Consul Hessfeld in a report to the State Department from Trieste. He adds: "The wave of inactivity which has been influencing Germany for the past two years appears to be moving eastward. Until recently, iron, steel, electricity, petroleum and nearly all other great industries seemed to be in a flourishing condition, the only apparent exception being the textile branch. Here, the crisis came more than a year ago. A short period of unusual prosperity had caused a rapid increase in the number of spindles and looms.

"This was followed by overproduction, and in time by stagnation. The crisis was doubtless hastened by the extraordinary rise and subsequent sudden fall in the price of raw materials and a consequent demoralization in the market. While the cotton and woolen mills have gradually reduced their stocks and most of them have again resumed work their prices are still far from being profitable —other more important industries are beginning to feel the paralyzing effect of overproduction and ruinous foreign competition.

"In many of the iron and steel works in northern Austria, work has been reduced and some etablishments have even notified their men that if orders are not soon received they will shut down at the close of the year

"That the condition is critical is universally admitted. The situation has been the subject of earnest discussion in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments, as well as in the various chambers of commerce and in the municipal councils of the leading cities of the monarchy. Meetings of representatives of the principal industries affected by the present crisis have also been held, for the double purpose of surveying the field and of devising, if possible, measures of relief. The government of both halves of the monarchy has been petitioned to come to the rescue of the languishing industries, by entering as soon as possible upon the execution of certain public works originally planned for 1902 and 1903, and by letting at once the contracts for such army supplies and railway rolling stock as will be needed during the coming year."

Well we might stop to pause and ask which nation is next? England's condition is precarious. Its trade returns for November show a decrease in imports equal to 5.8 per cent., in exports of 7.2 per cent. In Northhamptonshire its shoe operators are repeating history by resenting the introduction of machinery, to such passes have they come.

America is enjoying "unlimited prosperity." It is precisely in the same positon that Germany was two years ago, and with all the European nations industrially arrayed against it. Within a year or two most of these nations will have to renew their commercial treaties with this country.

Will they debar American products, as Germany threatens to do in the commercial treaty it now has under consideration?

Will America's turn come then?

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36.564
In 1300	**34.191**

What sort of society is this that has, to the extent that ours has, inequality and injustice for a basis? Such a society is fit only to be kicked out through the windows—its banquet tables, its orgies, its debaucheries, its scoundrelism, together with all those who are seated leaning on both elbows and enjoying it on the backs of others whom they keep down on all fours. The hell of the poor is the paradise the rich love to solace themselves in.

VICTOR HUGO

TELL-TALE CARNEGIE GIFT.

Numerous occurrences in recent years have been pointed out as bearing strong resemblance to the symptoms that have attended former great social upheavals. The incidents were striking; and they justly caused the careful observer of modern events to pause and wonder, his heart and mind seized with uneasy forebodings. The late $10,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie to the United States takes easy front rank among these ominous historic symptoms.

The Carnegie gift was not in cash. What he gave was bonds of the United States Steel Corporation to the par value of the amount. It was an endowment, with the proceeds of which a national educational establishment was to be raised and sustained. What does this mean? The as yet not fully understood new language, in which modern history is now uttering itself, will become intelligible when translated back into the old and known language, through which at a certain great social epoch, now thoroughly understood, history made its utterings. That social epoch covered the decline and fall of the Roman empire.

During the period when the Roman Empire was plunging towards perdition, the Roman emperors became universal heirs. Whosoever had any relatives, whom he wished to secure in the possession of some part of his property, made sure to designate the emperor, as a "co-heir." Those bequests to the emperors were far from being a voluntary act; least of all was it an act denoting "love and affection" for the imperial legatee. Just the reverse. It was an act denoting dread and fear. By giving something to the emperor, aye, the bulk of the property, it was expected to enlist his interest and influence in securing the testator's natural heirs against the rapacity of the gubernatorial vultures, who, from the emperor down, would otherwise plunder the heirs, leaving them nothing, perchance not even their lives. Translating the present still inarticulate mutterings of the Carnegie gift into the articulate language of these old testators, the former becomes intelligible.

Though economics are the pivot on which politics revolve, nevertheless politics are the force that keeps economics in place. Without having the Government on its side capitalism could not stand one day. What is said of capitalism in general holds proportionately true of each individual capitalist concern. In the measure in which such concerns assume giant stature, reach the truly capitalist stage, they lean heavier upon Government. The United States Steel Corporation is in this predicament. Without the good will of the Government it would crumble. Already there is talk of a rival rearing its billion head, and for months the stock quotations have betrayed mistrust on the part of speculators and investors in United States Steel. The privately stuffing of the pockets of individual members of the Government with Carnegie Steel stock would not stead. That manoeuvre is adequate enough at lower stages: when a capitalist concern stands out as an international concern the old manoeuvre becomes ineffective. The interest of something-less shifting is needed than the individuals that constitute the Government. The Government itself must be grappled. The Carnegie "magnanimous" gift of $10,000,000 in BONDS was intended to turn the United States Government into a partner of Carnegie's, and thus secure for his concern the full support of the machinery of Government. In order to safeguard the bonds given to it and the proceeds thereon, the United States Government would so have to demean itself as to safeguard the bonds that Carnegie retains in his own pockets,—similarly as did the Roman emperors, designated as co-heirs.

Somewhere, commenting on the air of flattered virtue put on by an infamous Roman emperor, who was notified of his having been designated co-heir by a distinguished patrician, Tacitus observes that none but a bad emperor could be chosen co-heir of his children by a good father. What an infamous social system must not that be that rears a Government fit to be chosen as partner by a rampant social brigand!

TRUTH AND FICTION.

It may be an accident that the convention, so-called, of the American Federation of Labor and the German Reichstag are both sitting at the same time. That, probably, is pure accident. But the accident thereof is certainly felicitous. The two bodies clarify one another in the sense that Truth clarifies Fiction.

At Scranton, Pa., are gathered the leading lights of Pure and Simple Unionism. In their reports to the convention these gentlemen discant upon "the enormous benefits bestowed by the Union upon its members"; they throw out their chests every time they utter the word "American Labor," and they throw in their chests every time they utter the word "European Labor," a term which they fling about as synonymous with "Pauper Labor." The "improved conditions," the "higher wages," the "longer lives" that American Labor is enjoying as the fruit of Unionism constitute the refrain of all their songs.

In the Reichstag a debate is going on on the tariff. A document there produced created great sensation. It set forth in neat figures the findings of the manager of an American tool company's works in Berlin, who made an investigation into the relative productivity of American and German labor, and of the wages paid. The investigator found that THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN, MAKING AN EXACT ALLOWANCE FOR THE DIFFERENCE IN WAGES, TURNS OUT 25 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCT FOR THE SAME UNIT OF WAGES. The report proceeds to state:

"Man for man, the German produces two-fifths of what an American does. A shoe factory at Breslau, using American machinery, secured better results by importing eight American workmen and paying them by the piece, to stimulate the German workmen, who then came within 10 per cent. of the Americans' work."

Rarely are Fiction and Truth brought face to face, and as promptly as the A. F. of L. Fiction is brought face to face with the Truth in the matter of Labor. Rarely is the bluster of the American labor fakir as promptly called down as in this instance. And never before has Truth in such timely way knocked down and exposed the deep depravity of the Organized Scabbery that trots about as the labor leaders of the land.

In the exposure the tables are absolutely turned upon American Labor. It is shown to be THE pauper labor of modern days. It stands exposed as the pace-setter to drag down foreign Labor, instead of foreign Labor being the pace-setter, as usually supposed, to drag down American Labor. And this disgraceful position American Labor occupies to-day thanks to the leadership of the scamp crew now assembled in convention at Scranton.

What wonder that Civic Federations fraternize with that gentry? What wonder that Democrats and Republicans furnish them with political jobs? What wonder that the capitalist press whoops it up for them? What wonder that the Kangaroo Social Democracy licks their boots?

'Tis all no wonder.

McCOMAS CARRIES OFF THE PALM.

President Roosevelt set the pace in his message to Congress, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress are tumbling over one another with propositions to "stem Anarchy," and to "stamp out Anarchy." It is difficult to decide which of the numerous propositions should be awarded the palm for idiocy. After a careful consideration of the claims of the contestants, it must be admitted that for heels-over-headedness, for depth of stupidity, and for height of flightiness the proposition of the Maryland Republican Senator McComas ranks foremost. It is nothing short of a proposition to have the Federal Government amend the by-laws of Anarchist groups in America. This sounds incredible: yet truth in this, as in so many other instances, is more wondrous than fiction. After passing in review the numerous assassinations of rulers recently committted in Europe, Senator McComas concludes:

"The naturalization laws must be so amended as to make ten years' residence in the United States and ability to read and write the English language requisite to the admission of an alien to citizenship."

In view of the fact that the subject which the Senator was pursuing was, not the raising of intelligence back of the ballot; in view of the fact that the subject he was pursuing was how to check assassinations; in view of the further fact that Anarchists notoriously deride the ballot, together with all political demarcations, and give not a fig for citizenship;—in view of all this, the only interpretation that the Senator's proposition is open to is that henceforth the homicidal arm of Anarchists shall be held in check by a statute that provides they shall be ten years in the country and as much longer as may be necessary for them to acquire ability to read and write the English language, before they shall graduate in their peculiar profession and start on their "mission." If this is not an attempt to amend the by-laws of Anarchist groups in America, what is it? It is none other. And as the proposition has been soberly presented in Congress, it must be soberly considered outside.

Senator McComas' plan is as full of holes as a sieve:

Hole 1—What guarantee will "the President or Vice-President of the United States, or both, and the officers upon whom the power and duties of the office of President of the United States devolve" have that the Anarchist groups will accept the amendment proposed to their by-laws?

Hole 2—In what way would the said proposed amendment, even if accepted, protect or extend the ten-year shield over "the President or Vice-President, or both, and the officers upon whom the power and duties of the office of President of the United States devolve" as against the Booths, the Guiteaus, the Prendergasts, the Norcrosses, and the Czolgoszes,—all of whom were born in the country and had ample ability to read and write the English language?

Senator Louis Everlastingly-silly McComas walks off with the palm.

LIVING IN A FOOL'S PARADISE.

The Rockland, Mass., "Independent" of a recent issue gives a leading place to nearly a column letter from Comrade Jeremiah O'Fihelly of Abington, Mass., in which the firm, sound, aggressive, and intrepid policy of the Socialist Labor Party is well contrasted with the vacillating, unsound, pusillanimous, and truckling policy of the Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" party. To that communication the "Independent" attaches the following short editorial comment:

"Mr. O'Fihelly evidently is not working for office. He has a clear, well-defined principle before him, by which he has stood for many years with a heroism that would do honor to the early Abolitionists. BUT HIS VISION IS LIMITED IN THAT HE SEES ONLY THE WAGE LABORER."

With this short observation the "Independent" evidently thinks it has punctured the Comrade's arguments; in point of fact the observation materially helps out the Comrade. It does so by calling to mind that the same objection was made against the Abolitionists, and was shown by sad and bitter experience to be unsound.

The essence of the "Independent's" objection is a denial of the Class Struggle, and the consequent insinuation that, whereas Socialism would be a public blessing, it concerns all people and, therefore, the Socialists err, and fatally so, in "limiting their vision to the wage laborer": they ought to take in the employing class also. Not otherwise argued the sentimentalists in the Abolition days. They also pointed out that slavery "brutalized the slave-holder," and, consequently, that "Abolitionism would be a blessing to all concerned." From these general and abstract premises the sentimentalists concluded that the Abolitionists erred "in limiting their vision to the chattel slave": they ought to embrace in their philanthropic embrace the slave-holders too.

That the sentimentalists were in error experience has proved. They lived in a fool's paradise when they expected the slave-holding class would be an exception in the history of classes, and itself decapitate itself by virtue of sweet words. Individual slave-holders here and there gave a patient ear to the advantages to be derived from Abolitionism; but when the day of the supreme crisis arrived, these individuals were either swept out of sight or were absorbed in the camps in which the slave-holder class gathered itself, arms in hand, to "uphold the institutions of the land," by setting up a new republic "with slavery as its cornerstone."

"Wage laborer" sounds better, but "wage-slave" is the more accurate term. No doubt, wage-slavery brutalizes both the wage-slave and the wage-slave-holder (the capitalist employer). One need but to think of the Wanamakers, the Flowers, the Roosevelts, the Depews, the Goulds, and he will have a complete picture of brutality. No doubt Socialism would purify these individuals and all the other individual members of the capitalist class. Nevertheless, he who would "extend his vision" so as to take in, consider and build upon these gentry will find himself in the identical stranded condition of the sentimentalists who did not "limit their vision to the chattel slaves." His labor would be lost; and his heart would be broken when the crisis of the conflict arrived.

The wholly unfeudalized class of the Northern capitalists was the class whose reign was next in the order of succession; it was, accordingly, the class called upon to overthrow the Southern slave-holder class of semi-feudal lords. No "extent of visions" could upturn this social law. No more to-day. The class next in order of succession is the wage-slave; it is that class alone that is called upon to overthrow the capitalist class. He who lives in a fool's paradise will most assuredly "limit his vision" to that class.

The estate left by Pete Lorillard was appraised at $1,797,925. Many a girl cigarettemaker, and tobacco worker went without sufficient food to pile up that wealth. There are ages of stolen labor represented by it. Statisticians have estimated that the average worker produces $1,500 of new values in a year. That means 1198 years of constant, hard, killing labor for one person. If divided among 60 persons each would have to work for 20 years to produce that wealth. Then Lorillard was a "gentleman," and he once said that no gentleman could get along on less than $100,000 a year. He got along that way for thirty years, and must have spent at least $3,000,000. Then his gifts were large, and his expenditures for horses, etc. were large. They amounted to at least $2,000,000 more. Consequently to furnish him with money, a man working constantly and under the most favorable conditions would be obliged to peg away for about 3,400 years. It would take 170 persons at least 20 years each to produce that amount of wealth. All told one man would be obliged to work for 4,598 years, and 230 men would be obliged to work for 20 years each. The working class is the modern Aladdin-lamp. All you have to do, to get what you wish, is hire a labor fakir to help you rub its wages down.

The California "labor" men, encouraged by their success in electing, in conjunction with a lower-taxation crowd, Eugene Schmitz to the office of Mayor of San Francisco, have decided to enter the State campaign. They will be strictly "non-partisan," and will make no "appeals to class prejudice." They expect to sweep the State for "labor," as several prominent politicians have come forward and offered to handle the brooms which they furnish. Then there is a liberal supply of "prominent" citizens who have agreed to act as dust-pans to receive the sweepings. California capitalists have cause to rejoice over the way that their labor lieutenants have taken up their cause. They are safe as long as the labor fakir can hold his place on the political field.

The "Ontario Socialist League," which was set up to oppose the Canadian Socialist Labor Party, the same as the Kangaroo Social Democracy was set up to oppose the Party here, is officered by men who have more kinds of "Socialism" in their creed than Joseph's famous raglan had colors. The chairman is the president of a chapter, or two chapters, or possibly a short volume of the Epworth League, and is an "ardent believer in "reform." He is a preacher, and a congregation all in one. The treasurer is a theosophist, and believes that religious theosophy will be general under "Socialism." The vice-chairman is the head pusher for the Disciples' Church, and looks to "Socialism" as a means to increase the membership. The secretary is a "reformer," and is of the opinion that the only way to obtain municipal lighting, a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and a reduction in the tax rate is through "Socialism." The outfit savors strongly of their brothers in the Kang-Social Democratic party.

Just now the high-priced sales-lady and sales-gent, each of whom receives not less than four dollars a week, works from eight o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and for that they receive as their pay, supper money to the astonishing amount of twenty-five cents per night. The owners of department stores work their employees during the holidays at least four hours extra each day. They get all this extra time practically for nothing. The workers have held up to them the prospect of a Chrstmas gift, and at times these gifts have been known to be worth at least seventy-nine cents. Then when the rush is over most of those who were employed are laid off. Christmas is a great time, a time of good will and generosity, and it is also a time when the capitalist class shows its ability to turn everything to gain by squeezing still more out of the workers.

Thomas Lawson, the Boston copper man, quietly dropped a few million dollars in the recent depreciation in copper stock. He says he can stand it. As he never earned any of the money he invested in copper, this remark should not be taken for courage but for a confession of the fact that Mr. Lawson has been a brigand on a large scale. There are, however, thousands in and around Boston who hung on the stick of the Law on rocket who will be appreciably jarred by the fall. They tried to make a little money on the side by dabbling in copper, but the dabble has now become disastrous. These persons of small means and smaller intellect will now have an opportunity to curse the financial gambling by which they were only too willing to profit.

Aguinaldo has asked those who are trying to secure his release to stop their efforts as he finds his job of prisoner better than anything else he has ever had. There is no worry, and when he wishes money all he has to do is write another article on how he started, and how he ended the war in the Philippines. The food is good, the accommodations are better, and the gullible public is best of all. When he was being chased around the country it was often difficult to find anything to eat. Now the United States authorities find for him. It is no wonder that he does not desire to give up the place.

THE TURN OF THE CHICAGO KANGAROOS.

Immediately upon the experience made in San Francisco, where the Organized Scabbery, profiting by the pontifical benediction of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" party, roped the rank and file of the pure and simple Unions into a "Union Labor Party," and knocked the stuffings out of the Kangaroos, there looms up a similar visitation above the horizon of the Chicago "alias" crew, threatening identical results, and proportionally throwing them into the sort of epileptic fits that people are known to sprawl in who get caught by their own meshes.

The sprawlings of the Chicago Kangaroos are comical to watch. They are addressing "the Trades Unionists" with articles many yards long. These articles argue that "the hostile attitude of the two capitalist parties, Democratic and Republican, toward organized labor is plain and palpable"; that "independent" labor politics have ever "disappeared in the swamps and bogs of capitalist politics"; that the right politics for labor is "Socialist politics"; and that the way to secure that is not to follow the lead of the "political scabs," who have them in tow, but to join the Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" party. The whole trend of the Kangaroo argument is that the politics of Labor should be strictly along the lines of the Class Struggle. And that is the very rope that strangles these gentlemen.

On the front page of their organ, and framed in a double border of black lines, there is a standing declaration of principles headed: "Resolution on Socialism and Trade Unionism," adopted at the Indianapolis Convention July, 1901, of this so-called "Socialist" party. Among the passages thus conspicuously held forth, there glistens the following:

"We call the attention of trades unionists to the fact that THE CLASS STRUGGLE, SO NOBLY WAGED BY TRADES UNIONISTS TO-DAY" is not enough to abolish the exploitation of labor, but that it "is the duty of every trades unionist . . . to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class."

The declaration by these Kangaroos that the rank and file of the trades unions, whom they are addressing, are "to-day nobly waging the class struggle," knocks on the head the Kangaroo posture of opposing the sort of politics into which the rank and file is to be led by the identical leaders under whom they are said to be "to-day nobly waging the class struggle." If the tolerating of the furnishing of scabs to the Tampa cigar-manufacturers by the Gompers-Strasser-Perkins Cigarmakers' Union, and of deputy-marshals to the Tampa middle class to shanghai and maroon the striking cigarmakers of the Resistencia Union is a "noble waging of the class struggle"; if the tolerating of Schaffer's inciting and ordering of a strike of the "aristocrats of labor" in the steel industry is a "noble waging of the class struggle"; if the tolerating of the "check-off" system imposed by the leaders of the Miners' Union and the International Typographical Union is a "noble waging of the class struggle"; if the allowing the starting of strikes at the behest of an employer so as to ruin his competitor in the garment trades is a "noble waging of the class struggle"; if to tolerate the aiding of employers in throwing dust in the eyes of the machinists and making them believe they have won a victory when they won a defeat is a "noble waging of the class struggle"; if to submit to be taxed by the Tobin organization and to have the label given to the labor fleecer in exchange for help, rendered by him in the squeezing of such taxes, and regardless of the wages paid; if to support a raft of trades journals that bristle with declarations on the "rights of the employer," and that echo such employers' lies as that the life of the wage-earner has been prolonged; if that and so much more of the same stamp is a "noble waging of the class struggle": and if to denounce the leaders in such felonious practices, and to seek to open the eyes of the rank and file on the way they are being betrayed is to be a "scab" and a "Union-wrecker," by what process of reasoning can Democratic, Republican and "Independent Labor" party politics be branded "capitalist politics," and by what process of reasoning can those who hold the above language steer clear of the stigma of "scabs" and "Union-wreckers" when they now turn upon these same labor leaders, dub them "political scabs" and seek to induce the rank and file to fall off from them, that is to say, to fall off from the decisions that those leaders will secure from their Trades Unions so as to set up a "Union Party"? If the fact that a body styles itself a "Labor Union" is enough to render it sacrosanct, to the extent of sanctifying all its economic actions, to the extent of compelling the silent approval, if not loud consent of class-struggle-Socialists, by what process of reasoning can the political actions of such a body —running strictly parallel to the lines of the, by them, "to-day nobly waged class struggle" on the economic field—be open to the condemnation of class-struggle-Socialists? If the former is an impious act, by what process of reasoning dare class-struggle-Socialists commit the latter?

These questions need but to be put, and the answer leaps to sight and hearing. The Chicago Kangaroo is caught in his own meshes; he is knocked down with his own words; he stands with both his cloven feet in his own vulgar mouth. Socialism does not overthrow one superstition to bow down before another of its own creation. A labor organization must be a LABOR organization. No amount of labeling will stead for the essence. An organization, the every breath of which is capitalist thought, is not a LABOR organization, it is a wheel in the mechanism of capitalist domination, and must be uprooted; the leader of such a body, is no better than a Labor Benedict Arnold: against that brood noting short of a war of extermination must be waged. The Socialist Labor Party,—made up, not of poltroons, but of men; animated, not by knavery but by honor,—planted itself upon that solid ground. That ground was too elevated for the Kangaroo. He set up his camp in the swamps. He pronounced a "nobly waging of the class struggle," the reactionary conduct of pure and simpledom led by the infamous Organized Scabbery. And to-day—like the complaisant husband, whose rival, no longer needing such a screen, kicks him out of doors—the Kangaroo is everywhere threatened with being put on the sidewalk, the Organized Scabbery having used him for all he was worth.

A complaisant husband, kicked out of doors by his rival, and there, out in the rain and cold, scolding that rival, who is safe within through the very complaisance of the wretch, such a wretch presents no more ludicrous, and piteous and despicable a sight than does the Chicago Kangaroo, now seen scolding the Organized Scabs, whom he helped to ingratiate themselves with the rank and file by the declaration that their treasonable acts were a "nobly waging of the class struggle."

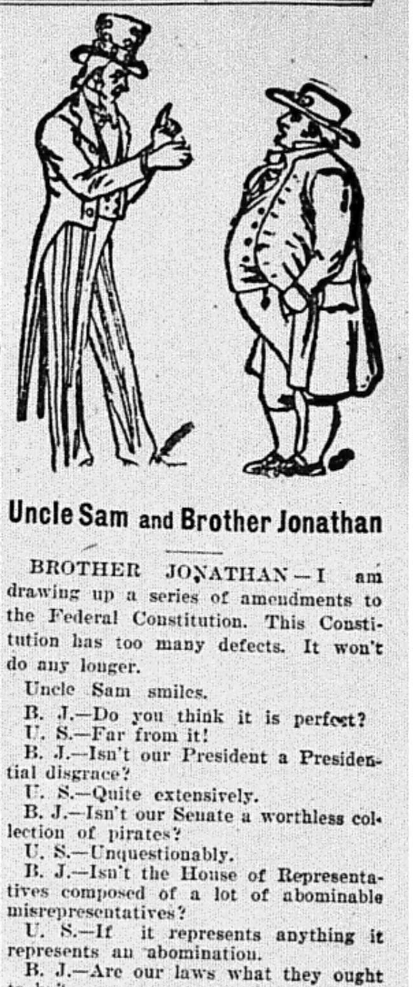
Political and Economic.

This week's "Independent" has an article from the pen of Eugene E. Schmitz, in which that gentleman, now the "labor" mayor of San Francisco, outlines his policy. Mr. Schmitz admits that he was elected by "labor and capital combined," and that "capital in the legitimate pursuit of investment shall be protected so long as I have it in my power to give such protection." Then he indulges in a curiously contradictory statement. He quotes from the charter of the city: "It is hereby declared to be one of the purposes and intentions of the people of the city and county that its public utilities shall be gradually acquired and ultimately owned by the city and county." Then he adds: "This provision agrees with a similar provision of the party that nominated me." But, setting that off, is the declaration, "If, on taking my office as Mayor, I find that the peoplle of the city are inclined towards the policy of acquirement of public utilities, I shall further the acquisition of the same as rapidly as is within my power." The charter says that it is the purpose of the city to acquire public utilities: the overwhelming mass of the voters at the municipal election took the candidate that stood on a platform containing a plank similar to the charter provision, and thereby endorsed that plank. Yet Mr. Schmitz says he will further the acquisition of public utilities if he finds the people wishes it done. That is a most amazing attitude. It is not enough for the Mayor-elect to have a charter, and the mandate of the voters. He wishes to find out whether or not the whole thing was jest or earnest. Such a proceeding as is intended by the charter and the platform of the "labor" party, is of very little concern to the members of the Socialist Labor Party, but Mr. Schmitz is a glorious illustration of the method pursued in ignoring the will of the voters and the charter of a city. An honest man would take them as an order to go ahead. A political trickster uses them as a means to get in office and then waits for the "inclination" of the people. The people, in this instance, will undoubtedly be the capitalists that voted for Mr. Schmitz.

The "Challenge," which was refused the rights of a second class mail permit on the ground that its circulation was not bona fide, is making capital of its exclusion. The claim is set up that it was barred from the second class mail because it "advocated the national ownership of the trusts." The editor of the magazine is publishing large sized, cured-by-one-bottle advertisements in which he seeks to rope in the unwary. He made the claim in the first place that the "Challenge," or "Wilshire's Magazine" as he now calls it, was an advertising sheet for himself. His opinions, his personality, his picture and name printed twice to each page, if shaken before taken would cure the nation. The accusation was made that this constituted an advertising publication and nothing else. Then the matter of circulation was looked into and the editor was found to be practically the only subscriber. Then the magazine was barred. The cry that it was barred because it advocated the national ownership of the trust is dishonest. The attempt to counterfiet persecution is still more dishonest.

The "Cleveland Citizen" gravely announces that one Mahoney, a Social Democrat had polled 9,000 votes in Boston. As the municipal election had not taken place when the the announcement was made, the only conclusion that can be drawn is that the "Citizen" has had another dream or vision of a party and a vote that were "increasing at a terrific rate."

The Pueblo "Courier" says: "We were astonished to learn while in conversation with a beer man last week that an average of over $1,600 per day goes out of Pueblo for beer. Think of it—$1,600 per day, $48,000 per month, $584,000 per year." Think you that the "Courier" is going to throw a temperance fit, that it is to be converted from its labor fakir ways and become a mouth-organ of the Prohibitionists? No, indeed, it is indignant for another reason. "Think of the number of workmen that would be added to Pueblo's pay rolls if this enormous quantity of beer were made here at home—Union men should demand home-made beer at the saloons." That is "patriotism" of the usual bourgeois stamp, but the "Courier" is not moved by "patriotism" alone. "Some say that the saloon men are tied up and cannot change as the breweries own the fixtures. This is not true. It is true that the fixtures in most saloons are owned by the brewers of the beer handled, but Mr. Walters informs me that he will put in fixtures for any saloon or any number of saloons at any time they desire to change to Pueblo beer." Mr. Walter, as may be inferred, is a local brewer, and an advertiser in the "Courier." This accounts for that paper's love for "home industry," and an increase in the city payroll. It is booming the thing the same as it boomed the unions in the past.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am drawing up a series of amendments to the Federal Constitution. This Constitution has too many defects. It won't do any longer.

Uncle Sam smiles.

B. J.—Do you think it is perfect?

U. S.—Far from it!

B. J.—Isn't our President a Presidential disgrace?

U. S.—Quite extensively.

B. J.—Isn't our Senate a worthless collection of pirates?

U. S.—Unquestionably.

B. J.—Isn't the House of Representatives composed of a lot of abominable misrepresentatives?

U. S.—If it represents anything it represents an abomination.

B. J.—Are our laws what they ought to be?

U. S.—Just the reverse.

B. J.—That's all I need you to admit. Having admitted all that, you won't object to carry my petition to Washington and work for it.

U. S.—Don't know about that. What are your amendments?

B. J.—In the first place I propose to have the Senate elected by the people.

U. S.—And you expect that such a change will change the Senate from the "worthless collection of pirates" that you justly declared it to be?

B. J.—Certainly. Just look at the way the Senators now debauch the Legislatures of the States to secure an election. If they were elected by the people all that would end.

U. S.—And they would cease to be pirates?

B. J.—Of course.

U. S.—What did you a minute ago call the House of Representatives?

B. J.—A lot of abominable misrepresenters.

U. S.—Are they elected by the Legislatures or by the people?

B. J.—Damn it! That's so. (He takes a pencil and strikes out the amendment.)

U. S.—Next?

B. J.—(Takes out his pencil again and strikes out some more).

U. S.—What are you doing?

B. J.—I was simply striking out, also, my proposed amendment upon how to elect the President. I wanted him, too, to be elected by the people. But that plan falls through with the plan to elect the Senate by the people.

U. S.—Clever boy! Next?

B. J.—But the last amendment will stand. You admitted the laws are not what they should be.

U. S.—Admitted.

B. J.—I propose to have all the laws referred back to the people for approval or rejection.

U. S.—For the people to approve or reject?

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—You expect that the simple fact that the people having to vote directly upon the laws is a sufficient guarantee that bad laws will be rejected?

B. J.—Of course.

U. S.—You were in New York last November?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—You remember the constitutional amendments were submitted to the people?

B. J. (His jaw beginning to drop.)—Yes.

U. S.—And did they reject those bad amendments?

B. J.—Why roast me over a slow fire like that? No; they did not reject them?

U. S.—They even approved of them?

B. J.—They did.

U. S.—What good will your referendum do in sight of that fact?

B. J.—None. Here she goes. (He strikes it out; tears the paper up, and throws away the bits.) There; there it goes. And here I am feeling wretched. I never felt worse in all my born days.

U. S.—Why?

B. J.—I feel hopeless. It seems nothing can be done. Whatever one thinks will do some good turns out on close inspection to be no good.

U. S.—Not at all! Cheer up, old boy! The trouble with all such propositions as you hove just now brought up is that they proceed from the notion that the trouble lies in the form of things, whereas the trouble lies in the essence. Drop your reform propositions, all of which leave untouched the root of the evil, and give your whole thought to the revolutionary programme. It is as easy, nay, it is a good deal easier to teach the people the necessity of overthrowing the capitalist system than to convince them of the efficacy of reforms. When they have learned to understand that the capitalist system must go, then, referendum or no referendum, they will vote right and take the right steps. Educate. But education is not humbug. And all matters of the form of government are humbug.

The "Advance," organ of the California Social Democrats, has a fight of considerable dimensions on its hands. It gently taps its "comrade," the "Appeal to Reason" on the nose, and gibes and jeers at it. Then it wheels on the "Social Democratic Herald" and gives it a back-hander for its Bernsteinism. Then, not content with the dead and dying it has left, it jumps with both feet on a small Social Democrat paper published in Redlands. Evidently the "Advance" thinks itself wronged in some way.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Fit Constituent of Gompers, Lynch, Et Al.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—There is a bit of spicy news on the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employees that has control of the Consolidated Traction Company's men. At the Butler street barn (Forty-seventh street) one of their members by the name of Slack pretends to be sick and draws sick benefits from the union, and at the same time HE IS ACTING AS SPECIAL POLICEMAN PROTECTING SCABS AT FORTY-THIRD STREET A. V. R. R. YARDS. Of course he retains his membership in the Amalgamated Association. H.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 14.

On the Circular of the N. E. C.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—As the circular of the N. E. C. with the proposed change of section 2, article X, is now in the hands of the Sections, and the members at this time are acquainted with the contents thereof, I hold, that discussions as to the merits of said proposition are now in order.

On the outset let me state that I am unalterably opposed to the change as proposed. To abolish the Board of Trustees and lodge that power in the hands of the N. E. C., would mean, to make that committee the sole ruler and arbiter over the destinies of the Party; its members remaining mere puppets. It would be tantamount to a dictorial government; such as existed in the Revolutionary Tribunal in 1793 in the French Revolution. To be sure, an abnormal condition existed at the time and excuses for the existence of such a government may be found. But, as at present we are living under normal conditions, all exigencies of the above character are wanting; we should be very slow in moving in the direction of excessive centralization. A thing that is flaunted at us often, and very obnoxious to the people at large.

Hugo Vogt's position in the Hickey controversy with the Party, should not invalidate his fitness as a member of the Board of Trustees. Every member shall be granted the right of his opinion as long as he submits to the mandate of the majority. But if the executive ability as a business manager of the PEOPLE is wanting, the proper remedy should be applied, as provided for in the Constitution. The claim that there are only two active members on the Board and assuch in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, such fault should not be laid at the door of the Board of Trustees, but to the N. E. C. It is they who have been invested with the authority of executing the Constitution and to apply the remedy. They should have brought charges against Joe Sauter for neglect of duty and in due form removed him from the Board and the condition complained of now would be non-existant. If a Board consisting of three is deemed too small let us amend Section 2, Article X to read: "That the Board of Trustees shall consist of five members, and no employee of the PEOPLE shall be a member of the Board." This would remedy the case without using such extraordinary measures as proposed.

The proposition as submitted looks very much like an attempt to read somebody out of the Party, instead of going to the proper proceedings. As we are claiming to be a Party of strict order, such suspicion, as the above proposition will create, should never rest as a stigma upon us. Neglect of duty and incompetency are always a good cause for removal. The Constitution provides for the proper procedure and the N. E. C. is authorized with the execution thereof. Why did they not do it? Whatever may be done in the nature of this kind, let it be done in a straight and forward manner. Any attempt in the direction as indicated in the circular, I deem unbefitting to a Party like ours. H. WARNECKE.

Denver, Colo., Dec., 11.

A Proposition.

To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE:—Increasing the circulation of THE PEOPLE means increasing the vote on election in proportion; 3,000 new readers means so many more new votes at a coming election. In view of this fact it becomes the duty of the S. L. P. members to find ways and means for a practical agitation to increase THE PEOPLE'S circulation, and I therefore propose the following plan to start with: That all districts or subdivisions in Greater New York located alongside the "L" roads be requested to visit the newsdealers at the different stations and ascertain how many regular readers he has got at present and offer one or more additional copies. Such copies, if not sold, to be redeemed by the district at 80 cents per 100, thereby keeping the newsdealer free from any loss. Only newsdealers who keep their stands OPEN ALL DAY are to be considered, and such dealers must in return promise to keep such copies conspicuously exhibited on the stand. Districts not located by the "L" roads, like the Sixteenth, Twelfth, Fourth, etc., should keep the ferries newsdealers supplied the same way, also the prominent stands in their districts.

When I say newsdealers at the "L" stations, I mean those stands located on the sidewalks at the station, for I understand that the stands ON STATION proper are not permitted to sell or exhibit certain literature not favorable to the "L" company. This is a very simple plan and if worked properly will probably have surprising success in the long run, and besides will be a very cheap way of agitation. This would keep THE PEOPLE on exhibition all day and in the most important thoroughfares. Let us try this plan say for two months at least as a trial, and if it proves to be practical, keep it up. Our comrades in Brooklyn and New Jersey to supply the ferries in their own town the same way.

A Member of the 14th A. D.

New York, Dec. 12.

"In a Christian Community."

To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE:—On the 5th of November, at 7:30 P. M., a man came in at the Glochner Sanitarium at Colorado Springs, and asked whether he could use telephone. They told him he was welcome to it. He telephoned after Dr. Rice, whom he had engaged to a confinement case. He found that Dr. Rice was out of town, so he telephoned to another doctor and he refused to come. Then Sister Rose took the telephone and called up about six doctors one after another. They all questioned her the name of the party and residence. After she explained them by giving name and address they refused to come. The reason why they didn't come was because they did not care for the betterment of the community.

If a man should step up to a telephone and call up a doctor and tell him he lives on North Tejon or North Cascade street, where all the high-toned and rich people live, he would not give the man at the telephone a chance to speak more than two or three words, but he (the doctor) would be at the residence quicker than the man who called on him. That shows how little they care for the betterment of society. They knew if they would not appear at the right moment a Genius, Philosopher or Scientist could be lost and the community would have to suffer the loss. Can we rely on the doctors what they cry about vaccination? They claim it is to save the community from great danger. This example shows us how much they care for the betterment of the people. They'll cry and hollow and misrepresent things even at the cost of human life. The doctors are after the "Almighty Dollar."

Colorado Springs, Col., Dec. 1.

A. C. MITCHE.

Antics of the Whipped Kangaroo.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—One the second day of last November, there appeared in the Erie "People," the official organ of the local Organized Scabbery, a Kangaroo political advertisement, setting forth that "the Socialist Labor Party is a party of scabs and union smashers." Section Erie promptly set to work and elected a committee to challenge the Organized Scabbery or any one connected with the charges made, to a debate in public. The challenge was sent to the secretary of the Central Fakirated Union, but an answer we never recieved. It was laid on the table, with the remark that it would be answered. It never was.

The Organized Scabbery, like the cowardly Kangaroo (so-called Socialist), cowers like the cur before its master, with the upraised lash; it grovels in the dust, rolls all over itself in its squirmings, and when it thinks that the arm that holds the lash is down it fawns upon and licks the master's hands, and in its dog language tries to tell its master what a good fellow he (his master) is. When the lash of the Socialist Labor Party 's upraised in the hands of its speakers, the Kangaroo Socialist takes the lashing given to all fakirs and crooks within its own and the ranks of the Organized Scabbery, without a whimper. And when it thinks the lashing is over it fawns upon its master, and invites him out to have a limburger sandwich, to show that he deserves the lash, and then goes on to "Bore from Within" to get the votes of the pure and simple—that he don't get.

L. M. C.

Erie, Pa., Dec. 8.

The Work That Tells.

To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE:—How to increase the circulation of THE WEEEKLY PEOPLE to 100,000 copies a week is a question upon which I wish to offer some suggestions. It is of the utmost importance, it is absolutely essential to the solid growth and future success of the Party, that we reach the rank and file of the working class, educate, organize and discipline them in the political and economic movement for their emancipation. The important means to this end is the circulation of the Party literature and the Party press.

Where THE PEOPLE has the greatest circulation the Party movement is strongest and clearest. Then to build up the Party organization and educate the working class WE MUST INCREASE the circulation of THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE among them.

How can we most effectively do this? Let each comrade on each Sunday morning take a copy of THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, a pencil and a blank sheet of paper headed about this way and sally forth in search of subscribers:

"We, the undersigned, agree to take THE WEEKLY PEOPLE for the number of weeks placed oppsite our respective names, for which we agree to pay 2 cents per week payable, say every five weeks."

I have adopted this plan. On Sunday morning, December 1, I called upon 13 parties and secured ten 10 week's subscriptions and two 20 weeks. The next Sunday, December 8, I delivered all these workingmen their papers, and especially called their attention to the Berry-Hilquit debate.

I find that many wage slaves are more ready to receive the paper FIRST and pay for it AFTERWARDS than they are to pay money in advance to (as it often happens) strangers. Any active comrade with a little patience, tactful politeness and perseverance can secure from 10 to 50 weekly subscribers, and see that they get their papers every Sunday morning. Besides, this method of propaganda brings us into personal and frequent contact with the men we must reach and win to advance our cause. We also have this advantage: We can call their attention to some special article in the paper and thereby interest them in that particular article, and by and by get them sufficiently interested to read the whole paper, when, possibly, if the paper were coming to them through the mails with no one to direct their attention to this article or that one, they might neglect to read it altogether.

We can also hand them special leaflets occasionally gratis and thus keep their interest alive and gradually increase it. When we have had them on our list a few weeks we can suggest to them that The Labor News Company has gotten out an excellent little book on Socialism by McClure that it is clear, logical, convincing; that it costs only 5 cents and, if they would like to read it, we will be glad to order a copy for them.

Comrades, in this way we can reach ten times as many men as we can at meetings in public halls, and do much more good. I do not mean by this we should discontinue any public meetings.

The plan here outlined will soon enable us to get larger and MORE APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES at our public meetings and lectures.

This plan will aid our finances.

The plan is practicable. I feel it.

By all doing their best we can soon have the 100,000 regular readers of THE WEEKLY PEOPLE. The membership will be largely increased within a year, the organization greatly strengthened, THE DAILY PEOPLE placed upon a solid and permanent basis, and the decks cleared and the guns manned for close action with the enemy.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9.

JAMES H. ARNOLD.

A Concrete Question on the Label.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—At a meeting of the Campaign Committee of Section Louisville, S.L.P., last campaign, it was voted to omit in future the fakirs' label from all the section's printing. Our printing for the campaign was done in a shop where they gave us the option of having the label put on or left off our work. We had the label left off.

Now the section has decided to have tickets printed announcing and advertising a series of lectures for four or six meetings ahead.

The question arises: Shall we have the work done in a non-union shop provided the scale of wages paid therein be as high as, or higher than in the union shop?

If we take our work to the pure and simplers do we not to some extent exert influence at least, by this act to influence the printers to join the pure and simple union and pay dues to the "organized scabbery"? Do we not by that act strengthen the hold of the "organized scabbery" upon their pure and simple dupes?

To carry patronage to the pure and simple union merely because they are pure and simple unions, is not, it appears to me, the most effective way to win them away from the pure and simple style of union. To supply sinews of war for the organized scabbery is not the most effective way to smash them.

There is some difference of opinion here. Who is right?

Jas. H. Arnold.

[What are the facts as revealed by the situation? This: The mental condition of the working class, on the subject of Unionism, falls into three categories. To the extreme right stands what is called "Organized Labor": this body has been proved by the facts to be run by the Labor lieutenants of the capitalist class: these Labor lieutenants constitute the "Organized Scabbery": accordingly, the body that they run cannot be called "Organized Labor": that body is operated in the interest of Capitalism: its rank and file is dominated by capitalist thought, and, consequently, works harm to Labor. At the extreme left is a much smaller body, being a very new body: it is the organization of the S. T. & L. A. This body's posture is that of rebellion to capitalism: it is an intelligent body and recognizes that wage slavery is the condition of existence under capitalism: accordingly, it feels constrained to submit to exploitation, the same as its members would have to submit to being drafted into the capitalist Army: in the meantime it does all it can to lessen the hardships of its situation, while seeking to overthrow capitalism. In between these two bodies is found the overwhelming majority of the workers. Their mental attitude shades all the way from that of the body to the extreme right, to that of the body to the extreme left: on the whole, however, their mental condition is that of the body that is dominated by the Organized Scabbery. This vast, wholly unorganized body is not a self-respecting body. Not having the spirit of Alliancemen, they cannot justify to themselves their "unorganized" status: accordingly the word "scab," fired at them, is echoed in the caverns of their conscience. In sight of these facts, now put your question. If work is given to the dupes of the Organized Scabbery, the arms of this scabbery are strengthened in their work of betraying the working class: if work is given to the "unorganized" the arm of "unorganized pure and simpledom" is strengthened. What to do? To choose between the two is "Hobson's choice": a choice between rotten apples. At times one is forced to such choices. But that time is no more. At the national convention of the S. T. & L. A., just held in Providence, R. I., a telegram was received from the Manager of the Labor News Company, stating that, owing to the persecution that Party members of Syracuse, N. Y., who were members of the I.T.U., were subjected to by their Organized Scabbery, who sought to punish them for the exercise of free speech, these persecuted members had come to New York, and, with their aid, the Labor News Company had set up a job-printing establishment, which could now do the whole Party and Alliance printing. The news was received with prolonged cheers. Thus you need not cudgel your brains which of the rotten apples to take. You need take neither. You can have your printing done where it will carry abroad the challenging and defiant label of the S. T. & L. A.—Ed THE PEOPLE.]

The Seething Caldron in Auburn.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE—Auburn is getting its share of "the full dinner pail," in the shops of W. M. Osborne & Company which employ about 1,800 hands. There has been a wholesale cut in wages. Day laborers receiving $1.15 per ten hours. Most of the work is done by piece workers. The machinists did not receive anything for their share of the "glorious victory" won by the I. A. of M. under O'Connell last May 20. They receive on an average $2.15 and the President of the Union, James Bowen has been advanced to the position of foreman of the machine shop. The rolling mill employees went on strike a month or so ago and got it in the neck. The molders have asked for a 15 cent increase and have been ignored: Most of their work is being done by molding machines and can be done by helpers and they are not paid for any work that is broken going through the "tumblers." One molder who has worked there eleven years told me the other day that he worked three times harder now than when he first went there, and can hardly make a living; but most of them are "taxpayers" and own their own little home (the millstone around their neck), and would rather submit than leave town for another job.

The Allied Metal Workers' Union tried to organize the men here but the firm warned the men not to join the union or they would be discharged—so that stopped that. The shop runs on an average of eight months a year and any wage slave who wants a job must go through a red tape examination such as registering his name, age, residence, married or single, how many children, his religious belief, why he left his last job, etc. After the shops got to running last spring the superintendent made the remark that there were 900 names on the register waiting for a job. Last Presidental election the manager, "Colonel" Metcalf, wrote an article for the local capitalistic press declaring that if Bryan was elected the shop would have to shut down and they would not get any more "prosperity." Well, at any rate, the men took his advice and let us hope they are contented with their "full dinner pail" reduced size.

The S. L. P. speakers we have had this Fall on the street corners have left a very good impression, and have been the means of increasing the membership of our Section. The prompt and liberal response of the different Sections for moneys to prosecute the criminals of the Lyon outrage and for moneys for the support of our paper THE PEOPLE has aroused the jealousy of Section Auburn who have started a subscription paper to be open a month to increase the total of the Lyon Fund, also a committee appointed to run a dance Dec. 23, the proceeds to be given as a Christmas present to our official organ THE PEOPLE, and a great many tickets have been sold already and we feel confident of success. You can rest assured that Auburn will try and do her share towards paying off this debt. We are particularly fortunate in having for our organizer, Dr. C. W. House, who first organized Section Auburn and practically alone by his untiring zeal and financial donations has placed it on the sound basis it is to-day.

FRANK L. BRANNICK,

Auburn, N. Y., Dec., 9.

Two Illustrations That Clinch.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—The financial report of the local labor fakirs and the platform of the Whatcom "Socialists" have come out together. They are self-explanatory, a few words, however, in regard to each will not come amiss.

The first one, the financial statement of the Seattle Labor Temple Association is interesting as it goes to prove the correctness of the conclusions drawn by the members of Section Seattle when the scheme was first hatched, to wit: That the whole proposition was simply a scheme of the fakirs, and even though it had not been such a scheme it was doomed to failure.

In glancing over the report we find that the total receipts have been $12,638.85 divided as follows:

Donated by Bro. Capital ..	$7,614.00
Donated by Bro. Labor ..	2,869.50
Stock and Miscellaneous Cash,	2,155.35

This amount has all been expended in the part payment of a lot, a $5,000 mortgage still remaining unpaid, the erecting of the foundation, which is not yet completed, and in the payment of "salaries," etc.

Of the total expenditures W. H. Middleton, the fakir-in-chief o the Western Central Labor Union has received as salary the sum of $1,224.00.

The bills due and payable at once aggregate $2,516.67.: of which amount his fakirship has coming $729.40 divided as follows: $500 as unpaid "salary," and $229.40 as money "advanced."

There still remains in the treasury the magnificent sum of $17.55.

This in a few words describes the first act in the local fakirs' farce comedy.

Efforts are now being made to have the unions "cough up" more "dough" and unless it is forthcoming at once the "improvements" must be mortgaged to satisfy the creditors one of which is poor Billy.

With a $5,000 mortgage on the lot and another on the improvements what the outcome will be can easily be guessed.

The building record has been broken in the erection of the foundation, "only" six months being required thus far. Well every additional month means $100 for the fakir-in-chief.

Besides the $100 per month as Secretary and Manager of the S. L. T. A. he also received a salary as Secretary of the W. C. L. U. of $60 per month, so I hear from reliable sources.

This monthly salary of $160, taken together with the $1,800 which he buncoed the unions out of last Labor Day a year ago, and with what he no doubt makes on the side is a fairly good showing for the shrewdness of Billy and the ignorance of the rank and file.

However, from whisperings heard lately the dupes are beginning to "catch on" and the near future may find Billy without a home.

Speed the day when the S. T. and L. A. shall be erected upon the ruins of the fakir ridden affair which disgraces the working class by sailing under the name of labor.

* * *

The next document containing the platform of the Whatcom "Socialists" would hardly be seriously considered by the Pops and it gives us more incriminating evidence against the bogus crew.

It declares for the placing of new water mains, to abolish contract letting and to enforce ALL LAWS. Proposed warrent issue is declared unnecessary (the workingmen pay the taxes), pledge themselves not to engage in any expensive improvement and to conduct an economical administration.

Certainly a clear-cut taxpayers' platform. A little history in connection with this will help to throw some light upon it.

E. Lux, who, it seems, heads the ticket for mayor, was at one time a member of Section Seattle, coming here from California, but on account of his trying to side-track the section into the Debs camp was expelled, and forthwith he landed in the garbage-box where he has been a shining light ever since.

One year ago he ran for Mayor of Whatcom, and through the support of many of the ward-heelers of the Democratic Party, of which we have documentary evidence, and on account of the Republicans having a very unpopular man heading their ticket Lux almost got elected.

This same Lux was last summer S. D. P. delegate from the State of Washington to the unity convention held in Indianapolis.

This affair has caused a little commotion in the ranks of the "Socialists" throughout the State and I was told by a member of the Seattle outfit that an appeal had been made to the State Committee to have the Whatcom Branch suspended. The appeal, however, was laid over until December 22, the reason being self-evident when you understand that the election takes place December 2d. They want to see which way the cat jumps.

Another proof of the unfitness and crookedness of the S.D.P. and also that the S.L.P., even with its bigotry, narrowness and bossism, is the real head of the labor movement is gained from the fact that one of the members of the Seattle aggregation, probably one who wants to be honest, asked me to have THE PEOPLE expose the Whatcom affair.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Loyal comrades of the S.L.P., it is we, who in the future, as in the past and present, shall steer the craft of the working class safely into the haven of the Socialist Republic.

Jno. W. Monette.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 1.

Forcing the Hands of the Politicians.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Branch Yonkers of Section Westchester County, S. L. P. is very energetic in this city, as can be seen by the enclosed clippings from the Yonkers "Herald," a capitalist sheet. We are keeping the politicians, and freaks, and freak-makers on the jump through our Lecture Committee: Sweeny, Jacobson and Carraher. We are trying to get the use of the City Hall to hold lectures during the winter, but they (the office-holders) don't want to give in to us—so the fight is on, thanks to the work of Comrade Sweeny, who is making our enemies show their hands.

JOHN KILLEEN.

Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 13.

[Enclosure.]

MANOR HALL POLITICS TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

The question whether Manor Hall is to be used as a meeting place for political purposes under the request recently made by the Socialist Labor Party of this city for an opportunity to hold, what it styles, weekly lectures there, has led to a determined discussion. Opposition to the plan was quickly manifested by the ever alert Manor Hall Association who regard the Manor Hall property with reverential awe, and a curt letter was promptly forwarded to the Board of Aldermen on the question, as follows:

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Yonkers::

It appears by the published reports of the proceedings of your honorable body that a request has been made by a political organization for the use of the Common Council chamber for meetings to be held once a week.

We desire to express to you our hope that the request will not be granted and in doing so we desire to state at the same time that we are not actuated by the slightest unfriendliness towards the particular organization which has made the request.

The ground of our objection is that the action proposed would be wrong in principle and likely to prove mischievous in practice.

Nor is there any precedent for it. It is true that the Common Council has allowed the use of its chamber for occasional gatherings of general public interest or utility such as sessions of a court, gatherings of our historical society or meetings of a patriotic society to celebrate some event of national importance, but it would be quite a different thing to give the use of the room to political or party organizations. It is likely that those who have made the request will themselves see upon reflection that this ought not to be done. If such a privilege were granted to one organization it would have to be given to others or discriminations would be made which would embarrass the transaction of the business of the city and lead to grave abuses.

To what has been done in the past we think that no reasonable objection can be urged, but the city has never before been asked to furnish accomodations for any political or party organization, whether Democratic or Republican, Prohibition, or any other. It seems very clear that such a request ought not to be entertained. Very respectfully yours,

S. H. THAYER,

Pres. Manor Hall Association.

Yonkers, Nov. 27, 1901.

The above was read at the meeting of the Committee of the Whole the other night when the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party were present. They heard it without comment, but at the meeting of the Common Council on last Monday night, the applicants expressed their views in the following letter:

Socialist Labor Party, Branch Yonkers,
Patrick J. Troy, organizer.
Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1901.

To the Mayor and Common Council of
The City of Yonkers:

Gentlemen:—I see by the records of the Common Council that one, S. H. Thayer, who signs himself President Manor Hall Association, objects to the working class represented by their party, the Socialist Labor Party, using the City Hall for lectures on economics, and hopes the request will not be granted, "although they are not actuated by the slightest unfriendliness towards that particular organization," which is very condescending of them. He states it would be wrong in principle and likely to prove mischievous in practice.

Now, what is this Manor Hall Assoviation, and what is the necessity for such an organization? Is the City Hall their private property, or it it owned by the people of Yonkers? Who selected them to be the guardian angels of the City Hall? Is this the same crowd that is organized to protect the flag from the people of the United States?

He says there is no precedent for the use of it for public meetings by a political party. Now this is false: there is a precedent in almost every city or town in the United States. Since the foundation of the government to the present time, Town Halls and City Halls have been used for public meetings, and the Socialist Labor Party and all other political parties hold their meetings in Fanueil Hall, Boston, the City Hall of Syracuse, and the Town Hall of New Rochelle, and hundreds of other places throughout the United States: and it is the usual place for taxpayers to meet and air their grievances, and the working class should have as much right to meet there as the tax payer. The working class produces all the wealth, and is 66 per cent of the population.

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty" and we protest against any private association having any control over Manor Hall in any shape or manner. It has outlived the feudal system of society, has lived through the capitalist system, and we hope it will live and be used to usher in the next system of society—the co-operative commonwealth—the Socialist system.

PETER JACOBSON, Secretary.
JOSEPH SWEENY,
Committee on Lectures.

Both communications were referred to the Committee of the Whole, and the question will be discussed and finally settled in open meeting, which is sure to result in a lively discussion.

More of Organized Scabbery.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I notice in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Nov. 30, an article on the first page, headed "Organized Scabbery" in which Lee says his organization will scab on the switchmen's strike. I can answer you that he will keep his word good should the switchmen go on strike. As proof of this assertion I will only have to refer you to the switchmen's strike here on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which has just ended. The switchmen were all on a strike, but not a train was stopped or even delayed. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen did the switching, and made up all of the trains until scab switchmen could be imported, which was in about a week.

It is only an other case of "pure and simple trades unionism."

Fellow-worknigmen, let us all hail the glad day when the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance shall prevail. Then will the wail of want and woe and crime give way to a civilization of human brotherhood, and the fruits of Labor bring joy, contentment, and happiness to the world.

W. E. TEN EYCK,

Grand Junction, Colo., Dec. 3.

As to Improved Methods of Agitation.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The sugestion of Section Los Angeles, Cal., on the methods of agitation, I can but heartily endorse, having pursued that same method some years ago in this State, when the State Committee was located here and myself the Secretary of the Committee and manager of the agitation and State campaign. The result being the organization of about fourteen new Sections in six months, the strengthening of the old Sections, the establishment of a bond of solidarity among all Sections and the State Committee, and on election day a goodly increase in the vote.

It is true as S. says; we get votes enough, what we do want is a solid organization of good workers for our cause and this can only be done in the systematic manner as outlined by S. and practiced by us. There are enough good and intelligent workers everywhere and they are only too glad to be with us providing the proper person approaches them and explains the necessity of doing so. Of course it depends largely upon the man who is thus entrusted with this work, not every good Socialist can do it. It requires certain personal qualities which not every one possesses.

But there are men who can and will do the work providing they are assured of proper support and encouragement by the State Committee. As to personal qualifications, it requires a man of easy temperament who can make friends easy and not lose his temper if things happen to go wrong. The man must not be addicted to booze, a thing that spoils many otherwise excellent workers. It requires a man who is a gentleman by nature. It requires a man who is heart and soul with the Party and is willing to suffer hardships if necessary to accomplish his mission. It requres a man who understands the aims and objects of the Party fully and can always and everywhere champion it. It requires a man who is economical in his expenditures and who will not waste one cent if he can help it. If you can get such a man, then, by all means, get him and treat him well and the results will be highly satisfactory.

The Sections which we thus organized nearly all remained and are to-day some of our best ones which have furnished us with excellent material. The methods which I pursued was to make up a list of towns which polled over ten votes in the previous State elections and make them up into easy circuits with headquarters at a town or city where there was a Section in existence. From this headquarters our organizer with the help of the Party members arranged meetings, etc., until we gained our point. Good judgement is required to discover whether or not a town can be organized and how long it will take to do it. Experience in this matter also counts for a good deal and the organizer should be given full power to act as his best judgement would dictate. We paid an organizer $12 a week and railroad fare and never did expenditure bring better result. It pays providing you get the right man, otherwise it is a failure. M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec., 14.

The Fight by the "Abend-blatt."

To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—I have sent to-day $5 to the Abend-Blatt fund against the Organized Scabbery and will send more in the near future.

Comrades! Being familiar with the situation, I wish to state that the noble fight the "Abend-Blatt" is carrying on in behalf of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. against all the combined crooks, fakirs and political heelers, in exposing their rascility, deserves the support of the entire membership to rise in a body and in assisting financially to conduct the fight to a finish. It will mean death to the worst kind of Organized Scabbery that ever existed on the face of the globe.

It would be a crime on the part of our members and sympathizers to allow such a gang of charlatans to get the best of our Jewish daily organ, that since eight years of its existence and twelve years since its weekly appearance stood unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for our noble cause.

New York, Dec. 13.

MEYER SOLOMON,
Twelfth Assembly Dist., S. L. P.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. K. F., NEW YORK—The working class is earning on an average less to-day than fifty years ago. What causes your bewilderment probably is the loose way in which the terms "wages," "earnings" and "share of products" are generally used. The matter will be made the subject of a special article.

J. R. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—1st: The definition "Capital is that portion of wealth up to the requirements of modern industry which is used for the production of profit for the capitalists who control it," will certainly hold water as a tart definition.

2nd: In the same way, it will hold water as a tart way of putting it that "statistical science is utilized by the speculators to exploit the public (producers and consumers)."

A. C., ALBANY, N. Y.—Injunctions are not of and in themselves evidences of the class-struggle. One capitalist gets out injunctions against another. The mere fact that the Courts issue injunctions against workingmen does not mark the Courts limbs of capitalism.

SECTION N. HUDSON—Your notice for the 3rd of this month turned up on the 10th.

H. H., NEW YORK—We do not know how old Jeffries was at the time he fought Fitzsimmons. Have assigned a reporter to find out.

L. M., NEW YORK—There is just one thing for you to do: communicate your case to the Secretary of State in Washington.

J. M., CLEVELAND, O.—Yes, would like to have Tom Johnson's original letters for our Museum of Curiosities.

L. E., CHICAGO, ILL.—There were 21 delegates at the Providence, R. I., convention of the S. T. and L. A. One, from Hartford, Conn., left early in the sessions.

The number of delegates appeared in the reports from Providence during the closing days of the convention, when three or four important votes were taken. These votes were by mistake left out in this office in transcribing the telegrams. They are given in the Weekly.

L. R., NEW YORK—There are no facilities in this office to answer correspondents by mail.

F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND "HELOT," DULUTH, MINN.—Your communications have been passed over to the N. E. C. You will probably get a full answer from there.

E. P. C., DENVER, COLO.—If you reflect just 1 3-4 minutes you ought to see that the theory of "change of venue" is not applicable within the S. L. P.

B. Y. T., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The S. L. P. of New Jersey made an actual gain of 121 votes in ten counties; it lost in the other counties 284 votes; its net loss was 165 votes. The Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" Party recorded an increase only in four counties, where it gained 97 votes; it lost in all the others 1,218 votes, a net loss of 1,121 votes.

"JERSEY," HARRISBURG, PA.—The value of the raw products, and of the wear and tear of machinery imparted to the new products are not values produced by the producer of the new product.

J. C., and A. T. H.—It is safe to say that not one-twentieth of the machinists are organized.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on December 13th, at 2-6 New Reade street. Forbes in the chair. Katz absent and excused. The financial report for the two weeks ending December 7th, showed receipts $92.44; expenditures $86.63.

The first communication taken up was one from Peter Fiebiger and John T. Keveney resigning as members of the N. E. C. In view of the reasons given for said resignation, and in vew also of a number of letters of inquiry from varous sections, asking "why Mr. Forker had resigned from the Party," it was decided to issue, together with the call for the general vote, a full statement of all the facts known to the N. E. C. that will bear upon and connect the various events that have taken place within the last six months. After the formal acceptance of the resignations by the N. E. C., the National Secretary was instructed to issue a call to the sections in Greater New York to make nominations to fill the vacancies. H. Vogt sent his resignation as a member of the editorial committee of the Soc. Arbeiter Zeitung. Resignation accepted and steps taken to fill the place vacated. Further communications received from Hartford, Conn., about Bristol case; from Toronto, Ont., asking for information about a Kangaroo named Spargo who has appeared there; from Syracuse, N. Y., reporting expulsion of Leon Kulas for having voted for a capitalist candidate; from Pittsburg, Pa., about a variety of Party matters; from Holyoke, Mass., a complaint about editorial management of Soc. Arbeiter Zeitung, rather indefinite and action of Secretary asking for positive statements was approved; from San Jose, Cal., about application of constitutional provision governing office-holding in pure and simple union; from San Francisco, Cal., relative to failure to get on ballot and the reasons therefor; from Cleveland, Ohio, reporting general condition of Soc. Arbeiter Zeitung; from Denver, Colo., reporting election of Section officers; from Cleveland, Ohio., about Middle West Circuit and amount of deficit to be covered by N. E. C.

A number of sections sent contributions to Lyon fund, stating that money not used for that purpose should revert to DAILY PEOPLE fund.

The by-laws sent by Mass. State Committee were upon motion approved.

The Texas State Committee reported about matters in connection with the prosecution of Comrade Lyon's assailants.

Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The first meeting of the General Executive Board elected at the Sixth Annual Convention, was held in the DAILY PEOPLE building, on Thursday evening, December 12th, with the following members present: Frederick Enhorning, Nelson Frizelle, Thomas Crimmins, Henry Harris, Francis J. Green and William L. Brower. Absent, Patrick O'Rourke, sick.

Comrade Green elected chairman.

Communications.

One from J. M. Harkow, appealing from the decision of D. A. 49.

On motion the action of D. A. 49 in this matter was endorsed.

One from D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., in relation to the Sixth Annual Convention. Received and filed.

One from L. A. 77, mixed alliance of Boston, Mass., forwarding quarterly reports, and stating that same had been neglected by the former secretary. Received and filed.

One from Organizer Franklin Jordan, reporting the organization of a District Alliance at Albany, N. Y. Received and filed.

One from L. A. 306, of Troy, N. Y., reporting that said local had dropped John Rich and Joseph Rich from their roll of membership as these two men had been expelled from the S. L. P. Received and action endorsed.

One from L. A. 262, Fall River, Mass., stating that they had suspended Austin F. Bennett for accepting the nomination for councilman on the Republican ticket. Received and action endorsed.

One from Secretary of L. A. 250, Elizabeth, N. J., requesting a speaker for their mass meeting to be held on December 14th. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from L. A. 308, Plymouth, Mass., reporting their local increasing in membership and giving account of the movement in that city.

Received and filed.

One from L. A. 359, Dayton, Ohio, inquiring whether there was any new literature in relation to the S. T. and L. A. Action: Secretary instructed to forward L. A. 359 a catalogue of the Labor News Company.

One from Organizer Berry of D. A. 19, stating that he could not attend the Convention of the S. T. and L. A. owing to the action of the officers of the pure and simple Tobin shoeworkers union, who threaten to strike him out of his position.

One from E. O. Cochran of Denver, Col., in relation to the movement in Denver and the State of Colorado. Received and filed.

Communications were also received from Syracuse, N. Y., Schenectady, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Los Angeles, Cal., Detroit, Mich., Louisville, Ky., Dayton, O., Olneyville, R. I., New York City, N. Y., Belle Vernon, Pa., Augusta, Ga., Oswego Falls, N. Y., Hartford, Conn., New Bedford, Mass., Lynn, Mass., forwarding dues, asking general information, etc.

On motion it was decided to draft the following amendments to the constitution, and submit the same to the general vote:

1. Any member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance who accepts a nomination for office from any political party except the Socialist Labor Party, shall be immediately dropped from the roll of membership of the S. T. and L. A.

2. The Finance and Credentials committees to be elected by the membership.

3. Mileage tax to be payable according to the quarterly report of June 30th.

On motion it was decided that the proceedings of the Convention should be printed, and sold at 25 cents per copy, provided that a sufficient number of orders are received for the same to cover the cost of printing.

William L. Brower,
General Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$4,061 37
21st A. D., Branch 1, Brooklyn	4 75
10th A. D., Brooklyn	2 00
Section Providence, R. I., part proceeds of Fair	50 00
Otto Ruckser, N. Y. City	50
Pioneer Alliance 141, S. T. & L. A., N. Y. City—	
L. Goodman	50
Aaron Rosenbluth	2 00
Jennie Weinberger	1 50
Anna Weinberger	10
A. Henig	50
Jacob Roth	1 00
K. C., 34th and 35th A. D., N. Y. City	1 00
A. C. Titcomb, Grand Junction, Col	1 00
J. B. Gesberge, Grand Junction, Col	1 00
Section Providence, R. I.	18 75
Section Minneapolis, Minn—	
W. B. Hammond	50
W. H. Cole	50
T. Van Lear	50
L. A. Ferrin	1 50
G. Magle	50
Carl Madsen	50
Robert Rich	25
John Christopherson	25
H. Kellgren	25
Adolpf Orthman	1 00
J. A. Voltz	5 00
Section Richmond Co., N. Y.	2 00
John Walsh, 1st, 3d and 5th, A. D., N. Y. City	50
Ward Branch 10, Section Boston, Mass	6 00
16th A. D., N. Y. City	2 00
Section Gloversville, N. Y.	5 00
F. Krachenbuehl, Chicago, Ill.	1 00
23d A. D., N. Y., City	2 50
Section Cleveland, O—	
R. Boehnn	1 00
L. Haug	1 00
Cash	5 00
C. B. Gunn	1 00
Alfred Carlson	1 00
William Schulz	5 00
A. G	2 00
G. Eilman	2 50
Louis Buchwald	2 00
Section Canton, O—	
Theo. Goerke	5 00
H. O. Bucklin	2 00
John Juergens	50
Ivor Harris	50
Daniel De Leon, 28th A. D., N. Y. City	15 00
Louis Weislowitz, 6th and 10th, A. D., N. Y., City	5 00
Peter Rydberg, Milaca, Minn.	1 00
Section Evansville, Ind.	2 00
20th A. D., N. Y. City	50
Sympathizer	25
Section Louisville, Ky	5 40
16th, 17th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn	8 00
Section Collinsville, Ill.	4 00
Total	$4,245 37

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

Abend-Blatt Fund Against Organized Scabbery.

Previously acknowledged	$110 60
Excelsior Literary Society	50 00
Rabinowicz	2 00
Joe Cornell, Hartford	1 00
L. Newhouse	1 30
B. Hanower, Memphis Tenn	25
F. G., Memphis, Tenn	25
Wolf Berman	1 00
B. Marcus	1 00
Sam Cantor	50
A. Cohn	50
H. Karp	1 00
R. Stone	1 00
M	1 00
H	50
H. Plimck	2 00
Joe Weitzen	25
M. Darmstetter	1 00
M. Silverman	1 00
B. Levin	1 00
J. Barles	1 00
Sam Schneider	1 00
M. G	25
L. Weinakli	1 00
K. D	1 00
1st, 3d and 5th Assem Dist	1 00
X. X	3 00
Joseph Maudler	1 00
T. Wohl	25
H. B. Zeidman	25
City Slave Sweeper	50
D. Samonowitz	2 00
H. Gottlieb	1 00
H. Hofte, Chicago, Ill.	50
List 208, Canton, O—	
John Juergens	15
Ch. Preiman	25
Harry Banklin	10
Charles Jackson	10
William Jackson	25
Christ Ballo	10
A. Trybol	10
L. Wider, city	25
Z. Adler	50
Besi Pomeranz	2 00
Abelson	1 00
B. R	50
F. B	50
S. Strumeier	1 00
S. Coblick	1 00
Man	1 00
Friedlander	1 00
E. Eller	50
Total	$201 00

FRANK D. LYON FUND.

Section Phoenix, Ariz., August Shade 25c, Fred Maywyler 25c.	$ 50
Butte, Mont., by Section Butte $8.50, P. Connors $1, P. J. Dwyer $1	10 50
Section Toronto, Ont., Charles C. Woodley 25c, Robert Sabiston 25c, J. E. Farrell 25c, J. Tomolo 25c, H. S. James 25c, W. Wellwood 25c, Percy Kemp 25c, Arthur Goss 25c, Joe Ellis 25c, Charles Kemp 25c, William Tomson 25c, J. H. Tripp 25c, Arnot Hepburn 25c	3 25
Section Schenectady, N. Y., Henry Krusi $1, Frank E. Appel $1, J. S. Weinberger 50c, Charles Gebner 25c, E. L. Lake 50c, Wm. Lenke 10c, Ed. Cummings 50c, Chas. Gyot 50c, H. Gunn 20c, E. F. Lake $1, Chas. Hauk 25c, F. Asp 25c, M. McClellan 25c, M. Molloy 50c	6 80
Section Chicago, Ill., Hugh Mackie 50c, J. Hellgren 25c, H. Sale $1, Ebling Hansen 25c	2 00
Section Milwaukee, Wis., Vierthaler $1, Hillman 75c, Schmidt 10c, Henke 25c, Rubinger 25c, Babnick 25c, Wolf 50c, Manny 50c, L. Vierthaler 25c, A. Schnabel 25c	4 85
Chas. Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y.	50
Joseph Millar, Somerville, Mass	2 00
Section Los Angeles, Cal.	12 75
E. W. Lossing, Otterville, Can.	40
Aug. Gillhaus, N. Y.	25
Section Jacksonville, Ill., Val Martis $1, Ed. Renner $1, Al. Renner $1, J. De Castro 25c, F. Vieria 25c, Dave Smith 25c, Lee Smith 25c, Ed. Vasconcelos 25c, A. Schaefer 25c, John Frank 25c, L. P. Hoffman 25c.	5 00
W. S., N. Y.	1 00
Total	$ 49 80
Previously acknowledged	$277 80
Grand total	$327 60

Note—A typographical error in last Sunday's issue made the amount from "Abend-Platt" office appear as $3, it should have been $3.30, but the total given in last acknowledgements $27.90) was correct.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

Section Gloversville, N. Y.

The following moneys have been received during the late campaign by the undersigned and turned over to the treasurer:

G. Brinkman	$0.50
C. Rossbach	25
Wm. Rechemayer	25
Jos. Schacht	25
Chas. Goebel	25
Alb. Buehler	25
J. Frank	10
Herm. Cohen	25
Alb. Fritsche	25
Gust. Bellgardt	25
Mat. Seller	25
Frank Huckaus	75
J. Bonacker	25
Chas. Rohr	25
F. Houser	25
G. H. Stein	10
Wm. Kuhn	50
B. Baker	10
Total	$5.05

Chr. Rossbach, Financial Sec'y.

Received by the Texas State Committee for the F. D. Lyon Fund.

Received by the Texas State Committee for the F. D. Lyon Fund up to December 12:

A. S. Dowler, El Paso	$5.00
Section Lawrence, Mass.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Le Sturgeon, San Antonio, Texas	1.00
Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec'y, S.L.P.	75.00
Previously acknowledged	218.18
Total	$300.18

Frank Leitner, Sec'y.

Ladies' Auxiliary.

The last meeting of the above organization was held at the Daily People Building, with Mrs. Brauckman in the chair. It was reported that the amount realized from the sale of presents at the Fair on Thanksgiving Day was in the neighborhood of $700, which is far ahead of any previous undertaking of its kind. The beautiful set of Bamboo Furniture went to Mr. Rosner, 716 Sixth street, Manhattan. It was further decided to assist at the Fair in connection with the Masquerade and Civic Ball for the "Abend Blatt," at Grand Central Palace, on Saturday, December 21st, and comrades and sympathizers, who are in a position to aid with some present, are kindly requested to forward the same to "Abend Blatt," 9 Rutgers street, Manhattan.

The Secretary.

To Massachusetts Readers.

To the Supporters of the S. L. P. at the Polls in November, 1901:

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts calls upon all those citizens of the commonwealth, who supported its candidates at the polls in the late election, to send their names and addresses to the undersigned, the Recording Secretary. The object is to get acquainted and in touch with the supporters of the S. L. P. so that more thorough and systematic propaganda work can be done, as through organized effort the best results can be obtained.

For Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party State Executive Committee.
Edwin S. Mayo, Rec. Sec'y,
22 Villa Ave., Everett, Mass.

THE S. L. P. VOTE IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 13.—The official vote of the Socialist Labor Party, as counted by the State Board of Canvassers and the General Assembly is follows:

For Governor—Hugh D. McTier, 285.

For Lieutenant Governor—Hugh Bolton, 1071.

For Attorney-General—B. Dorsey Downey, 925.

In 1900, Maloney, S. L. P. candidate for President received 169 votes.

PROSPECTS OF D. A. 15's FAIR.

Indications Point to a Large and Successful Event.

The prospects for the success of the FAIR of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. are growing brighter every day.

The comrades throughout the country are respondig liberally to our appeal for presents as the below list will testify. Over 11,000 tickets are in circulation and the repeated calls for more tickets and the encouraging reports received, showing that the tickets are having a large sale, indicate a very large attendance. The booths are almost ready for decoration, the stage is being erected and the Headquarters are commencing to be filled with boxes and barrels containing the large variety of Xmas goods which are to be offered for sale. There will be candy, toy, glassware, china, Ladies' and Gent's furnishings, Tobacco and cigar, auction, refreshment and many other booths. There will be a fishing pond, a Punch and Judy show and many other entertainments for the children; an alley where you can take a whack at Mr. Kangaroo, a smoking room for men and a parlor for the accomodation of the ladies.

In addition to the concert there will be an entertainment, for which we have already secured the services of Miss Jeane Smith, of Jeannette and Comrades Prof. Boenisch, H. A. Goff, Jr., D. E. Gilchrist, James Illingworth, and D. M. Sachter of Section Allegheny County S. L. P., who will entertain us with songs, recitations, instrumental solos and comedy, and arrangements are being made for still more talent.

Once more we will call upon ALL comrades to get to work. Let us not be satisfied with an ordinary success. Let us make it EXTRAORDINARY. Hustle the sale of tickets, send your presents while it is yet time to do so and remember that this call is not written to be read and then IGNORED, but that is to be ACTED UPON AT ONCE. Upon prompt action depends the thorough success of the FAIR, by the results of which we will advance our Cause and make the capitalists and their labor fakir lackeys howl.

Send all communications and presents to the Secretary, Wm. J. Eberle, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Further list of presents received for the fair of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.: W. A. Purvis, Camden, N. J., one pair of cuff links; Mrs. Peter Lui, Greensburg, Pa., one fancy work basket; Peter Lui., Greensburg, Pa., $1; Miss Grace Dibb, Greensburg, Pa., four pairs of sleeve holders and one child's wicker shopping bag; Masters George and John Dibb, Greensburg, Pa., one complete magic lantern; M. D. Fitzgerald, Salem, Mass., thirty-six songs "Vote for Us;" J. Zimmer, Sa Jose, Cal., one set of nut picks; A. B. Larfeniere, Moosup, Conn., one large silk muffler and one large white silk handkerchief; N. J. White, Allegheny, Pa., one electric alarm clock; Richar Koppel, Cleveland, Ohio, five pictures of Karl Marx; Section Jeannette, twenty-two pieces of decorated glassware; Members of the Sixteenth Assembly District, N. Y., one musical album; Mrs. George Fisher, Belle Vernon, Pa., one black fascinator; John Hoyes, Belle Vernon, Pa., $1; P. Schwindling, W. H., and Thomas Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa., one handmade hanging box; Robert Davoli, Blythedale, Pa., one Italian pipe; W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa., one paper bound "Socialist Almanac; John Curry, Allegheny, Pa., one silk muffler; Mrs. Charles Hammerbacher, Pittsburg, Pa., one pair of fine opera glasses; Charles Hammerbacher, Pittsburg, Pa., one pair of shoulder braces; J. C. Schablik, Banning, Pa., two Hungarian coins; T. A. Devane, Troy, N. Y., $1; Jos. Scheurer, New York City, three leather bound books; Louis Will, Pittsburg, Pa., one box of fine cigars; Henry Lertin, Jeanette, Pa., $1; Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen, Newark, N. J., two bound books; William J. Eberle, Allegheny, Pa., one German silver music holder; Mrs. H. A. Goff, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa., two hand embroidered pillows.

Municipal Election in Everett Mass.

S. L. P. for Mayor—Albert M. Grant, 65.

For Aldermen—Edwin S. Mayo, 123; Amos P. Jones, 135; William H. Young, 125.

Common Council, Ward 1—Charles H. Chabot, 27; Louis H. Englehardt, 28; William H. Edmondstone, 26.

Ward 3—Joel Miller, 44; Mitchel Jones, 54.

Ward 5—Samuel G. Ferguson, 37; Fred Johnson, 21; J. T. Finnegan, 35.

School Committee, Ward 1—Perry O. Sefton, 119; Ward 3, Alfred E. Jones, 137; at large, William F. Harkins, 307.

S. L. P. LECTURES.

Free Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

All workingmen of Cleveland, Ohio, are cordially invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Schlap' Hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor, (German-American Bank Building). Following are the subjects:

December 22.—"The causes of taxation," speaker John Kircher.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg, Pa.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Headquarters, 111 Market street.

Dec. 22. No lecture on account of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. Fair.

Albany, New York Lecture Course.

Section Albany Socialist Labor Party, has arranged for the following Sunday afternoon lectures at Headquarters, 119 State street, beginning at 3 p. m. sharp.

Sunday, Dec. 22.—Subject: The Class Struggle." Speaker George H. Stevenson.

All comrades are earnestly requested to be on hand ten or fifteen minutes before the opening hours of these meetings, and also to invite their friends and strangers.

CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The S. L. P. Ticket Nominated for Municipal Campaign.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 9.—The city convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order at 3 P. M. yesterday by Organizer Frank Erben. Max Weber was elected permanent chairman and James Matthews was elected permanent secretary.

A committee of three on resolutions was elected. Comrades Dinger, Goerke and Koeppel composed the committee.

A committee of three on nominations was elected. Comrades Rieman, Holwell and Howser were elected.

While the committees were out Comrades Gable, Erben, Kircher and Meneke addressed the convention.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, the time is again drawing near, when the representatives of the various capitalist parties will call upon the working classs to vote for and elect them to the various municipal offices to be filled, upon the plea that they have the best interests of the citizens of Cleveland at heart, and claiming that municipal matters should be kept out of party politics, and that particularly the public schools should be entirely divorced from all kinds of politics. They further argue that all that is necessary is to elect some "good" men to office regardless of party, who will represent the municipal interest of the multi-millionaire as well as that of othe humblest workingman, and

Whereas, the fact stares us in the face that thousands of the children of the working class of Cleveland are deprived of a proper chance to acquire even the meager education that capitalish affords them in order to fit them to become more valuable objects of exploitation in their after lives; and this for the want of decent school accommodations, which would involve the expenditure of a few thousand dollars of public money for new buildings, the motto evidently being: Millions for the erection of police stations, armories and boulevards, but none for public schools. This most clearly shows the antagonistic interests existing between the "taxpayers" (or capitalists large and small) on the one hand, and the wageworkers on the other, and

Whereas, the Socialist Labor Party is the only party composed of class-conscious wage workers, and is guided by the light that a deep knowledge of history and the correct understanding of the nature of the present class struggle affords; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of the Socialist Labor Party, assembled in City Convention, most emphatically warn our fellow wage worrkers to take no stock in the alluring promises of either the large or small capitalists and their Democratic or Republican parties, or what is worse, that freak party of many aliases, with which the capitalist class has, and is still unsuccessfully trying to retard the revolutionary movement of the working class as represented in the Socialist Labor Partry. The S. L. P. is so organized that it cannot be controlled by the capitalist class, hence they try to counteract the educational and constructive work of the Socialist Labor Party by encouraging and supporting, directly and indirectly, bogus Socialist parties. According to the latest information the freak movement now styles itself "Socialist Party," with the evident intention of confusing the voters. The issues of these various parties do in no way effect the interests of the working class, except that the fight is going on over its prorstrate form.

We, the working class, produce all wealth, the capitalist class absorbs all wealth. This being so there is but one issue, namely: The emancipation of the wage-worker from the present form of capitalist brigandage, and the establishment of the Socialist Republic. This cannot be accomplished until the working class places confidence in itself and captures through the only party that represents its interests, the political power of city, state and nation. This party is the Socialist Labor Party. And be it further

Resolved, that we endorse the national and municipal platforms of the Socialist Labor Party and the stand taken by its official organ THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.

A vote for the Socialist Labor Party is a vote for civilization, progress and order, a vote for any other party stands for chaos and anarchy.

For the city ticket the following candidates were nominated:

For School Director—John D. Goerke.

For School Council—Fred Brown, Henry Forster, Paul Dinger.

Judge of Police Court—Joseph Gable.

Justices of the Peace—P. C. Christiansen, Charles Frank.

Council Districts.
Second—Alfred Carlson.
Third—Joseph C. Davey.
Sixth—Harry Wagner.
Eighth—Richard Koeppel.
Ninth—Joseph Reimann.
Tenth—Edward Keim.
Eleventh—John Kircher.

Entertainment Committee of Greater Boston.

A meeting of the committee was called for the 15th inst., but owing to the inclemency of the weather a quorum was not present and no business could be transacted. The chairman deems it necessary that a meeting should be held at once, and a meeting is called on Sunday, December 22. It is hoped all members will make it their business to be present, at 154 School street, Everett, (Everett Headquarters). The present plans for raising funds will have to be given up if more interest is not shown by members of the Committee.

Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

IL PROLETARIO.
Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party in the Italian language.
Published, 208 Bleecker St., N. Y.

AID FOR LYNN STRIKERS.

An Appeal to Alliancemen, Party Members and Sympathizers.

To Comrades and Friends:

Two years ago the Leather Workers of Lynn, Mass., formed a Local of the S. T. & L. A. Since that time they have compelled the manufacturers to grant an advance in wages and concede many things, that improved the conditions under which they worked. The Leather Manufacturers seeing the organization of their employees growing stronger each day, and the Socialist agitator teaching the class struggle, decided to smash the organization. On Monday, November 11th, Thomas A. Kelley was instructed to have his employees sign an agreement which called for them to give fifteen days' notice in case of a disagreement before they would go on strike. The employees, knowing that to sign such an agreement bound them hand and foot, refused. Kelley then locked them out. Our comrades stood together and were successful in preventing any one from taking their places. The Manufacturers' Association then became desperate and ordered the discharge of all members of the "D— Socialist organization." This action caused a general strike in all factories controlled by the Association.

The Manufacturers' Association have tried every scheme imaginable to break the strike, first by trying to scare the committee into the belief that they were guilty of conspiracy by breaking a supposed agreement with Kelly & Co., and making them lose about $100,000 worth of skins. Then they sent Mr. Richard Barry, (labor fakir) of the State Board of Arbitration around to the Greeks and Poles, telling them that if they did not go to the union meeting and vote to sign the agreement submitted by the Manufacturers' Association they would lose their jobs and could never get back to work. As it happened a Pole who understands English fairly well, and knew Mr. Barry, happened along and took the Greeks and Poles away from that kind of arbitration. They they had some of the Americans arrested, and fined two of them $20, and put them under $100 bonds each to keep the peace for one year. Both men were innocent, but it made no difference. The case was appealed to a higher court and will come up some time in February. They also arrested an Armenian for trespassing and fined him $10 which he paid.

At the sixth annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, held in the City of Providence, the delegates of District Alliance No. 19, of Lynn, Mass., to which the Leather Workers are attached, appealed for financial assistance. The appeal was endorsed, and all Locals and Districts are requested to give all the financial aid possible. What ever you give, give quickly.

Send all moneys to Thomas M. Birtwell, No. 29 South Side avenue, Lynn, Mass., and the same will be acknowledged in the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.

By order of the convention.
W. L. Brower, Gen. Sec'y.

Lynn Strikers Firm.

Lynn, Mass., Dec., 11.—The striking S. T. & L. A. Morocco Workers are as determined as ever. They have been out for six weeks now. Last Friday Kelly managed to get sixteen glaziers from Philadelphia. On Saturday the Alliance men succeeded in getting them out and sent them back to Philadelphia. All that is needed now is financial aid. The manufacturers do not know what to make of this strike of the Alliance men and quite correctly they "blame" its uncompromising tatics to "Socialist Agitators."

A Socialist Birthday Party.

Comrade W. F. Dexter, of Fort Hunter, N. Y., celebrated his 21st birthday on December 8th, in a manner fitting to one who has arrived at his majority, and with it, the power to use the ballot.

Comrade Dexter made the occasion a means whereby the truth of Socialism, together with the responsibility pertaining to the use of the ballot, was clearly pointed out, and, while the course is rather an unusual one, it is another instance where the Socialist can do propaganda work, in which to anyone else would be a barren field.

The company, after doing justice to a bountiful supper, settled down to other enjoyents, and from then on till the "wee sma" hours, there was a constant flow of music, song and recitation, and among the latter, the poems of Comrade Dalton were greatly enjoyed.

One of the features of the evening was the singing of the chorus "Oh Kangaroo, Oh Kangaroo," at the end of each song, and it seemed to be highly enjoyed by the comrades.

Among those noticed present were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dexter, Mrs. Severes, Mr. Elmer Hockle, Mr. Neal Steenburg and Comrade Collins, of Fort Hunter, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. M. Clarke, of Fultonville, N. Y., Comrades Ronan Schwemmer and wife, J. Hockle and wife, of Johnstown, N. Y., Comrades Fred Rew, Arthur Playford, Joe Nolan, John La Count, F. La Count, F. Huy, Maurice Duncan, George Hornbeck and Matthew Towhey, of Amsterdam, N. Y., Comrade Lee, of Troy, N. Y., Comrades Weinberger and Gunn, of Schenectady, N. Y.

Milwaukee, Wis.

The Young Men's Socialist Club, S. L. P., of Milwaukee, holds regular meetings each Monday at the Bohemian Turner Hall, ground floor, corner 12th and Vine streets, entrance on 12th street. All workingmen are invited to attend regardless of political opinions. Discussion always in order on any questions. Readers of the PEOPLE are invited to attend with their fellow workers.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

Of the Lay of the Political Land in America.

"Le Socialist," organ of the French Socialist Labor Party has the following in its last issue:

"We take the following excerpts from a letter written by Comrade Luciep Sanial, of the Socialist Labor Party.

"The elections held on November 5th have but slight importance from a national standpoint, but they were of unusual interst to us because they gave us an opportunity not only to test, in the different localities, the vigor and strength of our party after the death of McKinley, but also to justify our assertions concerning the development of the crooked and disintegrating tendencies of the Kangaroos.

"It is unnecessary to say that the act of Czolgosz at once served as a pretext for the capitalist authorities to interfere with, prohibit, and smash up our meetings, where they considered themselves strong enough, sufficiently sustained by 'public opinion,' and above all where they thought they could intimidate our comrades. But to their great surprise, in each of the numerous cases where they thought to trample on the fundamental right to assemblage, they found themselves face to face with determined men, whom they had to begin by arresting in order to silence them, who were then let go the next day, and allowed to speak freely when it was found out that the Party was determined to take legal steps, and resort to the last extremty, if necessary.

"We find a terrible exception in Beaumont, a small town in Texas. One of our young militants, by the name of Lyon, who insisted on speaking to the crowd which listened with interest, was seized and dragged to prison despite the protests of those present. The chief of police said to the comrades who came to offer bail for the prisoner before he was to be tried: 'We know how to dispose of this case without bail.' During the night, by order of these police brigands, several armed men entered the jail of the town, took Lyon, dragged him to a wood near the town, and after ordering him never to enter Beaumont again, lashed him and left him insensible and dangerously wounded.

"The Beaumont press has not dared defend this 'anarchist attentat' of the agents of the capitalist police, and our Party has taken 'legal' measures to push the inhuman perpetrators to the farthest extremity. Nevertheless we have no illusions relative to the 'justice' which is rendered under bourgeois rule, and I dare say that the day when we are obliged to go to the Supreme Court to defend the Constitutional right of free assemblage, that august body will find excellent reasons to prove that in the minds of the 'fathers of the Republic' the right naturally existed subject to that higher consideration of the public welfare which is the first duty and inalienable privilege of the police.

"The fact that in the course of the campaign the most violent persecutions were directed towards the S. L. P. exclusively may be passed by without comment. The capitalist sees danger in it alone. The Kangaroos inspire fear to no one, least of all to the minor politicians of all shades who voluntarily play at fusion with them. Among others a brigade of reverends have joined them, and they range from Herron, a speculator in rich wives and 'scientifically united anarchist' to McGrady, whose picture is published between those of Marx and Vandervelde.

"Notwithstanding his sanctity the Kangaroo is vicious. At its last unity convention it threw Debs down, and Debs is buried, or almost so, and I do not believe he will have a resurrection.

"As to results: during the last year, thanks to the influence exercised by the name of Debs upon a certain class of trade unionists and small traders, the Debs-Kangaroo combination, aided by a compromise with ward politicians, polled nearly 100,000 votes for their presidential candidate. Our candidate received but 34,000. That was almost three to one. This year the total vote, taking together the States where elections were held, will be about equal for the two parties, with an advantage for the S. L. P., which has gained considerably, while the pandemonium 'Socialists' lost heavily. In the State of Massachusetts, where they went out to elect a governor, we have gained more than 1,000, while the Kangaroos lost 2,100. In Boston where they formerly beat us, we have beaten them.

"Our progress is remarkable in the industrial centers. Our vote in Pittsburg passes 1,000; the Kangaroos fell to 125. In Cincinnati we gained from 224 votes in 1900 to 820 this year. In Cleveland, a Kangaroo stronghold for two years, our vote rose from 394 last April to 694, while the Kangaroo vote fell from 895 to 638. In Indianapolis, also a center of Debism, where the 'unity' convention was held, the famous 'Social Democrats' fell to 190 votes, while we rose to 394.

"In New York, where as you know, the elections were almost entirely municipal or county, local questions threw the social question entirely in the shade. In the city of New York itself there was carried on a great battle between the band of political brigands, who, under the name of Tammany Hall, have acquired universal reputation, and the band of brigands who under the name of reformers sought to retain for themselves, without sharing with others the spoils of the working class. We have lost a few votes—which we do not regret, for a party like ours wants nothing but the solid and unshakable under all difficulties. The losses of the Kangaroos throughout the State have been double our loss. At all events we have held our ground, and at the same time we have advanced in several localities. In Buffalo, where the President was assassinated the 600 votes cast for our candidate were a general surprise."